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Agricultural.

A POOR SHOWING.

is crop statistics show that the of that State produced 248,000,000 of corn the past season, and that it \$10,000,000 more to produce then crop is worth at present prices. .000,000 acres were planted to corn, educed an average of 35 bushels to The market price in the interior cents per bushel. Last year the int of land was in corn, and the 39 bushels per acre; as the price als per bushel, five cents higher v. there is a loss to farmers of four s in yield and five cents in price as red with the previous year, making a of \$19,840,000. There are two interest in these figures. First, a yield of 25 bushels per acre for a ate like Illinois shows very poor farming, tent themselves with less than 20

so in all the fields of labor which are open to them. There are some that require nerve and pushiness. Should, the large area of put in corn in a single State is a very elf and family if employed in some ky business. If prices are low or the a failure, the State suffers a severe of income. Mixed husbandry may less opportunities for making money ly in special years, but it produces ing that is selling well each year, and one for a series of years is certain largely in its favor. It is the true shels of corn per acre, and after growas large a crop as the past year, have a odly number of acres to put into other os or pasture. Only extremely high ces can make a yield of 20 bushels per e pay a profit, and with as many of the tes in the corn belt making it a speciality, e are not to be expected except as the alt of a partial failure of the crop.

BLUE GRASS.

IONIA, Feb. 10, 1890. e Editor of the Michigan Farmer. you or any of the readers of the AN FARMER tell me what amount grass to sow per acre and when is the low it? Can it be sown advan-

sly on last year's clover seeding, as ever is very thin? Any information subject will be appreciated, as I wish shropshire stock farm.

The usual amount recommended for seedg with blue grass is three bushels per acre. e best time to sow it is just as early in pring as possible after the warm rains bein to come. If the land is in good heart, and of a quality suited to this grass, it will e all right to sow it on the clover. For permanent pasture, when once established on a oil suited to its requirements, blue grass is superior to all others. It seems to be indigeand forms the bulk of permanent pastures even if not sown at all. As other grasses die out it takes their place. In Michigan it ous to a number of counties in this State, called June grass, and most people think different from blue grass, which they grate as Kentucky blue grass. We have some fine old blue grass pastures in ne, Hillsdale and Washtenaw counties. es some time to get thoroughly estab-

, so it is commonly mixed with other es more quick of growth that the pasmay become useful earlier. We think correspondent would do better to mix
me other grasses with it. Of course we

Own positions with it. Of course we

Own positions more than her apknow nothing of the soil he proposes to sow iton, but to secure permanent pasture of any value the land must be a deep rich soil, capable of growing good crops of grain.

THE eighth annual fair of the Romeo Fearnaught Driving Park Association will be held on September 24, 25 and 26th 1890.

THE SALINE FARMERS' IN-

A Great Success-Large Attendance,-Fine Papers and Intelligent Discussions Kept up the Interest through the Various Sessions.

The first Farmers' Institute ever held in Saline began its sessions on Tuesday evening of last week, and continued ove: Wednesday. The programme was well arranged, essays and papers being interspersed with discussions, recitations, and excellent music. The Institute was held in the Opera II suse, and it was well filled, the last ses-ion bringing out an audience that we never saw surpassed at such a meeting. The Saline Farmers' Club conceived the idea of having an Institute, and it was the enterprise and hard work of its members which made it such a success-everything running as smoothly as if each participant had been well drilled in his part. While it would be invidious to mention individuals, we must say that the Club made no mistake when they placed the management of the Institute in the hands of such a committee as G. C. Townsend, Arthur A. Wood, and S. R. Crittenden, with President Bassett as general

The evening session of Tuesday opened with President Bassett in the chair, who called the meeting to order, and after prayer and music, read an address which we give in full:

Ladies and Gentlemen: -Custom and usage requires that the president of an association shad not only be seen but must be heard. This tyranny controls us all, and I, in appearing before you to open this institute, yield obedi-

nce to its inexorable demands. ence to its inexorable demands.

My first duty is to welcome you to our agricultural gathering. Notwithstanding the local club here have taken the initial steps in arranging for this institute, it has been done for no solfish or exclusive purpose, but for the record of the whole companying. For you is good of the whole community. Every one is good of the whole community. Every one is invited to come in and take part in its exer-cises, enjoy its pleasures, and share its bene-fits. We extend to you all a cordial welcome. This is an age of societies. Organization is the watchword, and it is almost universal. A

the watchword, and it is almost universal. A large majority of the people of all the various occupations are enrolled as members of some association. The objects and aims of these societies are similar, their methods differ widely. Some are aggressive and grasping, ruthlessly infringing upon the rights and privileges of others; some are simply defensive and protective, endeavoring only to hold their own; some are progressive and advancing, yet not invading the domain of their fellows, but endeavoring, by an increase of knowledge, to defend and protect themselves. Farmers have been the last class to avail themselves of the benefits of combination. Living isolated as they do, following a business the products of which furnish nearly all of the necessaries of life, they have been a ow to recognize the advantages to be gained by organization. This is owing largely to the character of their occupation. They plant the noust, a large number must have had | character of their occupation. They plant the seed and wait for the sunshine and rain to content themselves with less than 20 seed and wait for the sunsinial and the stock the grass and grain, and wait for the improvement. They cannot push those things; they must labor and wait. This is not necessarily so in all the fields of labor which are open to

to-day 4,000,000 of them are members of vari-eus associations. This state of things has ally been brought about in the last decade mostly been brought about in the last decade. What conditions of feeling have aroused the letbargy of the farmer, and caused the inception and growth of these societies? I asswer the unequal distribution of pr. fits. The income of middlemen, manufacturers and bankers, has not only been sustained, but in-creased, while that of the producer has invar-iably been decreased. Railroads report in-creased dividends; business men in our cities eport a satisfactory year's work. Can the rmers of any neighborhood or township make a similar report? If perchance there is one who car, you will find on learning the his-tory of his operations, that he has received ten dollars as middleman, to one that he has made from his farm. It is this state of things that causes restlessness and dissatisfaction. These times of depression and small profits have not been experienced without teaching the victims some lessons which they would otherwise never have learned. They now recogn ze the necessity of a wider and more extensive knowledge of their vocation. Hence the spontaniety with which farmers' cubs have been organized, the central idea of which is a better and more thorough understanding of their business, and things pertaining to it It would be an injustice here not to give agricultural colleges and papers credit for the werk which they have done, leading up to this result, in pointing out the possibilities of agr-culture. This subject is extensive and import-ant enough to occupy the best and strongest minds a life time, and then it will not be exhausted. In grade, it should equal the proessions. Its various departments are equal ressions. Its various departments are quar, and require as much thought and study as the trades. Yet from the great mass of farmers they do not receive this attention, and why? An ignorant man may sow and resp, or raise a scrub, but he cannot build a house

or an engine; this explains why one is a stu-dent, and the other is not. If these industries ever attain the grade they are entitled to, they must be managed and directed by person qual in culture to those in the trades and Farmers' clubs and kindred associations are the most efficient agencies in reaching the mass of these workers, and leading them up to the plane it is their privilege to occupy. The effect of the club on its individual members is to cause them to study their business, as the professional man, merchant and me-chanic studies his. The utilmate result will be, that they will raise better horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; the fertility of the soil will selling and buying they will be capable of pro

tecting themselves against extortions and deception; the distribution of profits will be more nearly equalized. tered and encouraged more than any other by the government it is agriculture, for upor this all others depend. Ald appropriated in a manner that will lead to the intellectual de-velopment of the farmer will be more bene-ficial than any other. Larger appropriations should be made, both by the general govern-ment and the State; more institutes should be propriations provide for. Our State has less than a dozen appointments by the Board of Agriculture, and perhaps an equal number held under the auspices of farmers' clubs. This is far from meeting the wants of the peo-There should, at least, be one institute ple. There should, at least, be one institute held in each county, every year. Let us en-deavor to mold public opinion to that extent that our representatives will vote such appro-

priations for this industry as it deserves

The injunction I would leave with you is.

The science of agriculture has passed the state of childhood. It is treading the sphere of manhood. Its development henceforth must be directed and governed by a larger knowledge and a higher wisdom.

Again, in behalf of the club, not only as guests but as part children.

guests, but as part cipators, I say to you, wel-

Prof. Samuel Johnson, of Lansing, followed with a paper on "The Relations of the State." We give some liberal extracts of the Professor on this subject:

A man's duty is rightly measured by his abilities and opportunities. Culture and education enlarge the sphere of duty and bring increased responsibility. The educated farmer ought to be a leader in his community, er ought to be a leader in his community, molding public opinion, elevating public morals, loyal and wise in serving the highest interests of his fellows. If his opportunities have not given him some fitness for leadership of this sort, of what value may we count em? We speak of the value of our agriculthem? We speak of the value of our agricul-tural colleges, but not because they fit young men for professional work alone. The found-ers of these schools looked forward to the dis-tribution among the communities of the State of those who were trained in agriculture and true and sincere in their devotion to this callto the desirability of the use of gravel, but them the sgricultural classes should be heiped to broader views of their calling and better methods in its practice. I have no sympathy with the idea that every young man who at was to be had for a number of miles. This tends an agricultural college should therefore become a farmer. I would allow a large latitude of choice, but I deprecate any influences that lead students to believe that agriculture is too narrow a field for the activities of a rightly educated man. They are likely to implie such they are and so come to pleas that to imbibe such ideas and so come to piace that which should be first and most important in an agricultural school as secondary and of trifling value. This tendency will continue so long as the Boards of Management content themselves and delude the agricultural classes with cheap talk about their devotion to the agricultural idea upon which such colleges were founded; but continue to place in presidential and professional chairs men who are intent upon making these institutions great universities or scientific schools, and give very little attention or sympathy to the dearth of the property of the college. department which gives name to the college.

In speaking of the educated farmer I do not wish to be understood in any narrow or technical control of the con

wisely or it will avail us little. Chronic doubtings should give place to faith in the possiolities of our calling. To be a man first, and then a farmer, is the true ideal.

Tue culture resulting from a right improve nent of life and opportunities on the farm has a brawn and stamina lacking in conventions formality, perhaps, but a vigor and push that makes its possessor a power for good. Farm promises have been greatly improved

nd beautified in recent years, and no farmer as been rightly educated who slows his uildings and lands, his home, to lanse or reall in a slovenly state. It is not wealth and ately surroundings alone that beautify, but he taste, skill and order which must precede and direct to make waste places glad and

homes beau'iful. The educated farmer should have a deep and abiding interest in the politics of his township, county, state and nation. He will study with care and candor the questions that oncern the body politic. He is to be a politician, not in the sense of being an office seeker, but ready to assume and discharge any and all of the high and noble duties of the truly intelligent, patriotic citizen. He may say with an English statesman, "To what higher station, to what greater glory, can any mortal aspire, than to be, during the whole course of his life, the support of good, the control of bad government and the guardian of public liberty?" A high form of government is rendered practicable by a high type of character, freedom can increase only as control becomes needings. The practices may tro! becomes needless. The perfect man me can realize the perfect State. The great mass of the American people desire to vote for the best interests of the country. The responsibility for so much of fraud, appeals to base motives and corrupt legislation is with those who assume to be the educated, and in good part is rightly chargeable to the default of the leaders of religious and educational work, and this class embraces far too many farmers. It is manifest in their neglect of the primaries and too often at the polis.

While farmers ought to be earnest in their ndeavors to elevate men to public position who are alive and devoted to agricu tural interests, it must never be forgotten that the man dominates, rather than his cailing. It is very unwise to trade a man, in all the word implies, for a mere farmer. A broad minded, candld, just man, weighing all questions fairly, whether he be lawyer, merchant or physician, can be safely trusted to deal fairly with agricultural interests. He is a much safer man to trust than the farmer politician, whose political ambitions lead him to forsake or ig-nore the interests of that calling which he so solemnly pledged his brother farmers to faithfully serve. A demagogue is a demagogue, no matter what his profession or calling, and he cannot be trusted. The farmer must repect himself and deserve it. He must respect

his calling. He must command the respect of other protessions and occupations by his own inherent worth. He must make the issue clearly between the true and the false, between seeming issues and real ones. He must be a live man, he must identity himself with the people and take hold of live issues.

These are some of the ways by which the educated farmer, in the legatimate discharge of the high duties that devoive upon him as a man and a citizen, may extend and strengthen his influence not only upon those engaged in the same calling but upon all who honor a noble type of manhood.

Don't engage in agriculture if you are con vinced that in some other calling you can be more useful and successfu', but don't be deluded by the highly coored inducements which prove so seductive at the entrance ways of many callings. Study the subject and be convinced for yourself before you deelity of our work, for our communities and the State?

Mr. Delos Townsend opened the discussion with a short paper, which quite generally endorsed the views of the Professor, as did others who spoke on the subject.

sandwich in more brain labor with your hand labor. The hope of the American farmer lies in the direction of intellectual advancement. basis of good road-making was thorough when the roadway was worked into shape, it should be covered with gravel. If the the Educated Farmer to the Community and | water run off, a good road would be the re- | gage. sult. He spoke of the immense advantage

> ried out without fear or favor. There was a general willingness on the part of the audience to say something about Dwight Crittenden, G. L. Hoyt, Jessup machine in his district. Every one agreed was to be had for a number of miles. This

> concluded the evening programme. At the morning session, George W. Stuart, of Grand Blanc, presented a paper on "Value of Pedigree," which was a very thorough

paper on the same subject. He took radical ground against animals with fine pedigrees the effort.

The educated farmer will favor a liberal policy on the part of school officials, he will believe in good teachers, apparatus, good school houses, neat grounds, shade trees and school houses, neat grounds, shade trees and will remember that the common schools make colleges a possibility. His inquiring, progress of sires products. The spirit of progress, of maning things better, ine small way, perhaps the beautifying of a yard, the trimming of a road side; this spirit of improvement adis to human happiness and development. To make the best use of what we have is the acme of good living.

We must have wisdom to use only in the product of the men who are setting of them it was necessary first to get rid of them it was necessary first to get rid of them it was necessary first to get rid of them it was necessary first to get rid of them it was necessary first to get rid of them. Strub men who raise them. Strub men who raise them. Strub men would always have scrub stock, and he believed they were best for them. The two papers, differing as they did in many respect, really were a complete yeary on breeding, and we hope to give them both together, as the views of two men who are testing of sard, the trimming of a road side; this spirit of improvement adis to human happiness and development. To make the best use of what we have is the acme of good living.

We must have wisdom to use only in the structural products for other maning them they would always be with us.

To get rid of them. Strub men who accessary first to get rid of them it was necessary first to get rid of them. Strub men who raise them. Strub men who accessary first to get rid of them it was necessary first to get rid of them. The two for the men who raise them. Strub men who accessary first to get rid of them it was necessary first to get rid of them. The two for the men who accessary first to the them. Strub men who accessary first to get rid of them. The two for the men who raise them. Strub favorable opportunities to better their condition

L. D. Walkins said the Merino sheep and

Shorthorn cattle had been spoiled in many instances by breeding for pedigree. Wm. Bail spoke highly of the papers

The theories held by Mr. Stuart commended themselves to his judgment in many respects. He said specialists must work out such theories to find their truth, but this could not be done by the ordinary farmer. He liked good pedigrees, but he wanted them backed up by performance. Prof. Johnson, Mr. Stuart and others discussed the subject further.

After a poem "The Farmers' Dream," by Miss Mary Moore, followed by music, Lieut.-Governor Wm. Ball read look of the Farmers of Michigan." Tois was a thoughtful paper, quite lengthy, and referred to the present condition of farmers, and the various natural and artificial causes which have combined to depress agriculture. While the causes were apparent it was not so easy to suggest a remedy for evil; so per cwt., the extreme limit of prices it last year being from \$1 to \$3 10 per cwt. complex. The remedy would have to be supplied by legislation and by the farmers themselves. Natural causes would remedy themselves. He believed increased intelligence among farmers would help greatly in solving the problem now presented to the farming community.

Mr. Andrew Campbell followed with a ten minutes' talk replete with sound busi- duets, and also the reputation of that section ness sense. Mr. G. L. Hoyt also had a few words to say on some of the points raised. At the afternoon session the first paper presented was by Mrs. R. F. Johnstone, (Beatrix), editor of THE HOUSEHOLD. Her subject was "How to make Farmers' Sons and Daughters the Highest Type of the Race." As it was voted to have it

printed in THE HOUSEHOLD, we need not

summarize its contents beyond saying it was well received by the audience. Mr. H. D. Piatt, of Ann Arbor, read paper on the subject "What Benefits are to be Derived from Farmers' Alliances." His exposition of the objects of the various organizations into which farmers are gathered was liberal in tone and quite interesting. He is a strong admirer of the Grange, because it has advanced those connected with it in general knowledge. The same could be said of farmers' Clubs. The newer organizations, like the Grange when first started, had ideas which would probably change later on. He believed the final outcome of these organizations would be beneficial to the farming community, and that the more thoroughly their members became educated the greater would be their benefits. He referred to the present system cide. Can we have a higher ambition than to round out and adorn our individual lives and the calling of agriculture, by the utility and the Governor in his veto of the bill to repeat the Governor in his veto of the bill to repeal the mortgage tax law.

Mr. A. Campbell spoke on the same subject. Mr. L. D. Watkins thought the repeal of the present mortgage tax law would have been a benefit to those who had to bor-Following a recitation by Miss Cynthia row money. At present citizens of Michi-Hurd, came a paper from B. N. Smith, of gan who loaned money were taxed, while the Saline Farmers' Club, "How Shall we | those living in other States entirely escaped. | fashionable" or "plain bred," I will give a

Mr. C. M. Fellows took strong ground drainage. The best material for a road was against the opinions advanced by Mr. Watgravel or broken stone. Believed every road kins. He wanted the law made better, so district should have a read machine, and that no one could escape its provisions. He fered a resolution, which was adopted, compelling the holder of a mortgage to credit work was well done, the drainage thorough | the amount of taxes paid by the mortgagee and the read-bed in proper shape to have the on values of property covered by the mort-

The next paper was read by R. Gibbons from the paper, which will show the views accruing to farmers from good roads, and re- on "The Farmer of the Future." It aimed commended a general agitation for better to point out the changed conditions which roads, which could only be obtained by the se- the farmer of the future would have to meet, lection of proper men to see the laws are car- and upon what lines he must look for suc-

> Then came a paper from Mr. T. Josenhans, of York, with the title "Will it pay road-making, the present season having farmers to dispose of their native and grade wakened everybody up to their importance. | cattle and invest in plain bred registered cattle for beef and dairy purposes." Mr. Wood, and Mrs. Arthur Wood kept up the Josenhans is a successful farmer, and his discussion. Mr. Hoyt referred to the good paper, which we give in full, furnishes the results which had attended the use of a road | reason why he is. It is worthy of the attention of farmers generally :

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:-The subject as announced per programme is, "Will it pay farmers to dispose of their native and grade cattle, and invest in unfashionable or plain bred registered Shorthorns for beef and dairy purposes? To the superficial observer this question would seem to be very simple, but when we study its different features we find it rather complex. "Will it pay?" This has no doubt been asked by every farmer and stock breeder, not only in regard to the constitution of the c of Pedigree," which was a very thorough exposition of the views held by various breeders regarding pedigree. While he believed it impossible to make improvements in our domestic animals without a study of pedigree, he deprecated paying so much attention to that point as to lose sight of the animal itself.

Mr. J. S. Wood followed with a short paper on the same subject. He took radical men however are the exceptions. The majority are undecided and to a great measure their actions are governed by circumstances; and in consequence thereof they lose many

cented success by the pioneers of the western States and Territories, who, with the native shrewdness and experience gained in their early privations, were quick to see that the best was none too good for them, procured the same; and while the farmers of this State have allowed themselves to go along in the old ruts, they find that they have been out-stripped, and the meat produced one and two thousand miles from here is being sold in our markets, to our detriment. And although the farmers of this State have had equally as good tarmers of this State have had equally as good opportunities so far as obtaining the right kind of stock was concerned, and thereby the means of producing mest inferior to none, yet we have failed to do so. When we take a look at the reports of the different live stock markets of the country, we find that our main markets in the Cuturry, we must take our main market in the Cuty of Detroit rules lower than any other, not only as regards prices, but more so in the quality of stock offered, this being mostly what is termed mixed lots of thin butchers' cattle, averaging about 730 lbs., a paper entitled "The Financial Out- and which have been seiling at a range of price from \$1.75 to \$3 per cwt. There is also a large per cent termed coarse; but very few grade fair, and ace bringing prices demon-strating the fact that buyers and butchers are willing to pay a good price when they find an article meriting such. According to the market reports from Chicago and other western points there are thousands upon thousands of cattle sold at prices ranging from \$3 to \$5 25

There is a great cry among farmers that beef is universally low, and can not be produced at the present prices with profit. On reflection we find however, that in proportion to other farm, products, and compared to to other farm products, and compared to other times, this is not so bad, at least when we have a salable article. If you were lold that the fruit-growers of a certain State or district had for years harvested and market-ed their apples in an unripe condition, and had thereby runed the market for their proas a fruit-growing district, you would say that anyone could have foretoid that. And yet this is precisely what the farmers of our State have persisted in doing—marketing in an unripe and unmarketable condition one of the most important products of the farm.

The foregoing will evidently show you that there is sufficient cause for the asking of this question so far as the bee! Interests are con-cerned. As the subject of this paper includes also the dairy qualities in connection with the ther, we will look at it from this standpoint. The herdsman of the western plains can unubtedly attribute much of the unusual suc cess referred to above, to the fact "that his aim was but the single one of producing meat;" whereas the farmers on the small farms of this State must keep a stock of cattle, equally as productive in the dairy as on the block. Thousands of farmers, prompted by this very apparent need of a better stock of cattle than scrub and natives, have been ed into using, and in many instances pur chasing, sires from one or the other of the different dairy breeds, resulting in a class of stock, which we believe has injured rather than benefited the stock interests of this State, Anyone who has taken the trouble to inquire into the facts concerning the dairy qualities of the thoroughbred and high grade Short horns, will find that so far back as their history has been recorded they have been highly valued for this, and though the tendency in the immediate past among breeders of stud herds has been detrimental to this very im portant quarity, it can, and in many cases has been revived, and in the near future we will undoubtedly witness a radical change in this direction. Farmers and breeders of high grade and thoroughbred Shorthorns are thoro convinced that in grading up and improving in a judicious manner they do not degenerate in the dairy quasities.

These various croumstances, combined with

the very low prices of almost every other product of the farm, furnish conclusive evidence of the necessity for action on the part of farmers of this State in the matter of improving their stock of cattle. Now the question is, will it pay farmers to dispose of their inferior stock, and put in their place animals superior in every respect? Or, in other words, unfashionable or plain-bred registered Shorthorns? As there may be some here who would like an explanation of the terms "un-

set of definitions taken from an article by an English gentleman and published in the Breeders' Gazette of January 8th. He says: SHORTHORNS.-Cattle entered, or eligible to

entry, in Coates' Herd Book.

Highly Bred Shorthorns.—Cattle bred either from in and in bred sires and dams of one strain or family, or cattle bred from one that are termed line bred Shorthorns.

Well-Bred Shorthorns.—Cattle good in themselves, either good butchers' cattle or good dairy cattle, or better butchers' and dairy cattle combined, than the cattle of any known breed.

known breed. Although this may have reference to English conditions more especially. I think it will apply here as well. The last named of these defluitions will apply to what are here termed plain bred or unfashionable, and those termed highly bred to what is called fashionable, the

difference being more especially noticeable by the exorbitant price paid for this class than by any individual merits.

We feel warranted in saying that among the thinaing, impartial farmers it is universally accepted that the Shorthorn and its grades are the best general purpose cattle now in existence; and also that the higher the grade, when breeding has been carried on in a judicious manner, the better the stock. If these premises are correct, the inevitable conclusion is this—all else being equal—that registered Shorthorns are superior to grades; even though they be graded with the utmost care. And, furthermore, that it is an inexcusable mistake on the part of farmers to spend their time and talents in trying to produce a stock of cettle already the eventors, which is here

of cattle already in existence, which it has taken half a century of untiring, watchful labor to produce.
It would be presumptuous on my partto say that it would or would not pay farmers to make the exchange which has been submitted to our consideration. As I have been requested to bring the question before you for dis-cussion, I shall content myself with bringing out the different reasons for and against the proposed exchange as they have presented themselves to me. The question as stated seems to include all farmers. Being aware of the well known fact, however, that some will succeed in an undertaking while others, launched at the same time and under fully as favorable circumstances, terminate in failure, it is evident that the difference in characters of men would have more to do with success or failure of an undertaking than all else. When we look about us, or when we study the past as recorded on the pages of hist ry, we find that at all times and among all classes of men, there have been those who by the su-periority of their personal character have outstripped their contemporaries, even amid adverse circumstances. The political world has had its heroes, the religious and the com-mercial. Why then should we expect that among the farmers this should be otherwise when it is a well known fact that as a class we have in our midst the greatest diversity of knowledge, thought and practice? And though we have the grandestopportunities to educate and inform ourselves on any subject pertain-

and inform ourselves on any subject pertaining to our occupation, yet there is a large class of farmers who are seemingly indifferent to advancement in a precioal as well as intellectual point of view; who produce and sell beef and dairy products at less than the cost of production, year after year, never stopping to inquire into the cause or the possibility of a represent. sibility of a remedy. It is my opinion that it would not pay this class of farmers to make the proposed change for this reason: Stack in their business affairs, indifferent as to imthat this would change their character, and not until this has been changed can improve-ment be expected. Then we find another lass of farmers who, although convinced of the superior qualities of the Shorthorn and its grades as a general purpose cattle, yet cannot show good cause why they have not in their possession a good herd of high grades, and especially in cases where farming and the breeding of cattle has been carried on for thirty or forty years in a section of country where this might have been accomplished with but trifling expense. I have often been puzzled when men of seeming good judgment, atter years spent in building up a herd of grade Snorthorns, have crowned their efforts by using some native, Jersey or Holstein sire. Would you advise men who have so little consistency in their character to dispose of their grades and invest in stock that would cost from 100 to 200 per cent. above what they would realize for their common stock?

The chances are that they would tire of this average depth of eight inches. as they have of other undertakings, and at some time personal comfort, overruling their judgment, would lead them into rep mistakes referred to above.

We find still another class, and among these, if anywhere, will be found the men who would find the proposed change a paying one. Having made a study of themselves they know what they can do, never undertaking a thing without thoroughly investigating it in all its bear-ings. Among this class you will find many who claim, and not without good reasons, that they have grade Shorthorns which for o any registered cattle they have ever seen. This claim, however justifiable, does not prove that grades are superior until register-ed stock has been given an impartial trial at the hands of this very class of men.

It is evident, therefore, that this question must be answered for the present, at least, both in the affirmative and negative. We must acknowledge that so far as the plain bred registered cattle are concerned, they are ready to be dispersed among the farmers at reasonable prices, and would, where taken

care of as they should be, prove a success. But are the farmers as a class ready to re-ceive them from the hands of those who have made them what they are? Ready to maintein the standard they have attained? This is a question we would have every intelligent farmer ask himself, and we feel sure ere he has pendered long he will become convinced that it will pay to dispose of the natives and grades and invest in unfashionable or plain bred Shorthorns for beef and dairy purposes.

This concluded the programme, and one of the most successful institutes held this year ended. The music was supplied by Miss Vesta Mills, pianist, a quartette from Ann Arbor and one belonging at Saline. There was a good deal of music, and the quality was excellent.

Seeep Breeders and Wool Growers' Meeting.

The sixth annual meeting of the Southern Michigan Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association will be held in the city of Jackson at the Court House, on Wednesday, Feb. 19th, 1890, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. A paper will be read at the morning session by J. P. Dean: "Is it best and profitable to cross fine and coarse wool sheep? If so, why? If not, why not?" followed by discussion.

In the afternoon will be the election of officers; consideration of sheep shearing and a paper by E. A. Croman, "Cost and profit of sheep raising and wool growing, compared with other branches of farming," followed by discussion.

All farmers are cordially invited to attend

and take part in the discussion. R. D. M. EDWARDS, Sec'y. SEEDING A PARTIALLY RECLAIM-ED MARSH.

BROOKLYN, Mich., Feb. 7, '90. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a piece of land that was sown to rye last fall which I wish to seed in the spring. It was a willow swamp and is fairly drained. I have sown tumothy seed a number of times on this piece of land but not with good results. The muck is too damp on a part of it for timothy. Will the editor or some of the many subscribers please tell me through the FARMER the kind

of seed best to sow? AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

If timothy has not succeeded well during the last two dry seasons, it is very probable that it will not do anything in an ordinary year. While some other grasss may do better, such as foul meadow grass or red top, it looks as if there was yet too much moisture in the land, and further drainage will be necessary. If this is not the case, the trouble comes from the condition of the muck. An application of unleached ashes would undoubtedly be of great assistance in getting the land seeded down.

Who Has Black Oats?

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

One of your subscribers, Mr. T. B. Cooksey, of Kansas, Ill., writes me making inquiry for pure Black Oats for seed. He says "1 think them the best variety for our soil." As I am unable to answer his inquiry, I desire to call the attention of the readers of the FARMER to the fact, that if they have seed grain of any sort to sell it is a good plan to let the public know it, through your advertising columns. Good farmers are deciding upon their seeds for another season's planting.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Michigan Crop Report, February 1, 1890.

For this report returns have been received from 867 correspondents, representing 661 townships. Five hundred and eighty-three of these reports are from 406 townships in the southern four tiers of counties, and 156 reports are from 137 townships in the central counties.

In answer to the question, "Has wheat during January suffered injury from any cause?" 253 correspondents in the southern countles answer "Yes," and 322 "No;" in the central counties 95 answer "Yes." and 58 "No;" and in the northern counties 28 answer "Yes," and 91 "No." In the southern and central counties where 98 per cent of the wheat crop of the State is grown. the ground was practically bare of snow during the entire month. The total snowfall in these counties was only three inches, and two inches of this fell on the 23d. and remained on the ground only two days. The average precipitation for the month at 55 stations was 2 92 inches and the average temperature at 47 stations, 32.2°. In thase two sections of the State there was no snow on the ground on the first day of February, but in the northern counties there was an

The meteorological conditions certainly warrant the opinion held by so many correspondents that wheat was injured during January. It would of course be futile to attempt to estimate the extent of the injury.

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of January at 348 elevators and mills. Of course 266 are in the southern four the purposes herein mentioned are superior | tiers of counties, which is 46 per cent, and 66 are in the fifth and sixth tiers of counties, which is 56 per cent of the whole number in these sections respectively. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 657,087, of which 119,934 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 102,524 bushels in the second tier: 115.840 bushels in the third tier: 154.-309 bushels in the fourth tier; 157,499 bushels in the fifth and sixth tiers; and 6,981 bushels in the northern counties. At 42 elevators and mills, or 12 per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in the six months August-January is 8,000 518, or about 35 per cent of the crop of 1889. The number of bushels reported marketed in the same months of 1888 -89 was 10,970,609, or 47 per cent of the crop of 1888. In 1888-9 reports were received from about 78 per cent. and in 1888-90 from about 71 per cent of the elevators and mills in the southern four tiers of coun-

Horses, cattle, sheep and swine are in good average condition.

The acres and yield of clover seed, potatoes and hay in the State in 1888 were as follows: Acres in clover seed, 123,895; bushels, 154, 154; average per acre, 1.24 bushels. Acres in potatoes, 147,791; bushels, 13,807,988; average per acre, 93.3 bushels. Acres in hay, 1,861,276; tons, 1,458,558; arerage per acre, 1.07 tons. These figures are from the Farm Statistics of 1888-9, returned by the supervisors in the spring of 1889.

TME hog is probably the most convenient and profitable adjunct to the dairy. But he should not be too close an adjunct. Skimmed milk is one of the best possible, if not indeed the very best foods adapted to the growing of hogs and the making of pork. Feed for a good development of bone and muscle, then finish with eorn to put on the fat.

For the Michigan Farmer. CARE OF THE HORSE.

Few farmers give the attention to the horse that they should give. Most men rub and curry well enough, perhaps, and many smoothing the horse's hide; but it is seldom its elasticity. that they think of that indispensable partthe feet-and stop to give them that little attention and inspection that is almost daily necessary. The feet of the horse require as much attention as the body, and some horses' more. Without sound feet the horse is of little service for labor. A horse's feet may become unsound by standing in a filthy stable. The floor and bedding of the stable should always be dry, and the manure that is raked under foot during the night should be removed every morning.

Then again the farmer may have been out until quite late and is in a hurry to get home, and, consequently, drives faster than usual. Arriving at the barn, and auxious to get to bed, he turns his horse into the stall, ties him up, goes into the house where his supper awaits him, eats it, and gives no thought to his beast, that perhaps stands shivering in the barn. He asks some of the To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. boys, "Did you put any feed in the manger for Billy?" and on their saying "Yes," takes no further thought of the matter and "turns in," trusting that they have done as they said. In the morning he goes into the know his breeding and anything else valuastable and finds that the horse has stayed | ble to one interested in him. all night with nothing to eat, and the sweat dried on him, and not even a handful of straw for a bed. After a while, with such usage, the horse gets stiff, loses firsh, and is entirely broken down. He then looks at his neighbor's horses and wonders why his are not as good, for he knows that they are just as well bred and just as young, and still their's are doing harder work and are driven more miles than his. But it does not enter his mind that he is the one to blame for the bad condition of his horses. He comforts himself with the wise reflection that the same collars will fit other horses, and goes on in the same old rut. A great deal more might be said of the ill-treatment brother farmers to take the care of their horses into consideration, for it is said the merciful man is merciful to his beast.

D. H. MORRIS. VERNON, Mich.

From our Paris Correspondent. MANAGEMENT OF FOALS.

The rather large number of foals lost during their first year of late in France and Belgium, points clearly to neglect of care in feeding. If the mother is irritable the mare is the necessary purgative for the Roy, 2:2114. foal that cannot be given caster oil, without the possibility of the oil falling on its lungs, ing the mother ought to receive only light rations and for drink pure water. Napoleon. Mr. Dewey has her last foal, a Thus will be avoided, stomachic disorgani- fine bright bay filly, no marks, sired by Louis zation and poverty of milk. The secretion Napoleon. What's the matter with her breedof the latter will be facilitated subsequently | ing? by crushed oats, bran, rye, linseed, with a little tennel or coriander seed.

If in despite of this treatment the mother gives no milk, or suppose she died, a wet Greenbacks, to registry. The inquiry was as nurse must be found for the foal, or it must to his eligibility under Rule 7th of the Stendbe habituated to take cow's milk given in ard. While not eligible under that rule, he is Presuming that all proceeds naturally the | ber for calling our attention to the error. foal at the end of three weeks at most will commence to nibble at forage; supply it with a little manger beyond the access of the mother; place therein a small quantity of good aromatic hay, and a little later some oats, increasing the latter till the daily feed reaches 51/4 lbs. Commence to separate by degrees mother from foal. The weaning may be enected, but always with prudence, between three to over four months, according to the robustness of the foal, and when the separation arives at its definite stage arrange that the foal cannot hear the mare's neighing.

As it is during the first year that the development of the foal is greatest, naturally its feeding must be generous. It is calculated that during its first year a foal increases in height 16 inches while the increase is only 51/4 inches during the second year. Six to eleven pounds of crushed oats per day, with some cut straw and plenty of quantities, as they have their records yet to sweet hay, will suffice. No green food. With the close of the first year, the risks of foal rearing diminish, afterwards oats should remain the basis of the ration. For commercially destined animals, a bran mash, or a mangold mash may be given occasionally. Avoid such concentrated food as peas, beans, etc. to replace oats, or if adopted never more than in the ratio of one-fifth in a feed. It is not exactly a settled question if phosphate of lime in small doses helps the formation of bone, as some Continental horse rearers maintain.

Stable ventilation, always an important matter, is doub'y so in the case of young animals. Prof. Magne lays down that a horse of average size absorbs during respiration, 17 imperial gallons of air per minute. equal to 126 cubic yards of air daily, presuming that means for renewing a fresh supply of air exist. But the expired air vitiates a quantity equal to four times the volume inspired, so that when the one-fifth of the air of a stable has been inspired, the remaining mass if not renewed ceases to be respirable. These facts also apply, though in varied proportion, for cows, sheep, pigs and poultry, and show the cruelty and danger stock must suffer when next to hermetically enclosed for the sake of warmth. In any case cold air is less injurious than vitlated air. Open windows, if near the ceiling, are secondary agencies of ventilation; the best ventilator is a metal or wooden tube in the ceiling, conducting the used up air and the emanations of the stable, direct to the entside. A lattice window will per mit the necessary external air to enter.

PROPER CARE OF HORSES' FEET. Many maintain that the best way to keep the boofs of horses in a healthy condition

an occasional run in full liberty. Never grease the hoofs, say some, as that destroys the exudation of the natural varnish of the foot. Perhaps for many of the greases employed, in jurious substances are contained therein. Lanoline, a substance produced from fleece grease and that mix's readily with water, is much employed of late for rubbing hoofs; it does not irritate and pene take great pride and plenty of time in trates with facility; the boof soon regains

OATS VS. CORN FOR HORSES.

'fhe Omnibus Co. of this city adopt the reduction of the oat feed in favor of maize for their horses-mostly Percherons and Boulonnais, races next to synonymous. I do not deny their horses to be in good condition, but certainly they are deficient in the fire and spirit of other days. Maize is about two fr. per cwt. cheaper than oats. So it is on this increment really that the problem turns. It is stated on authority that a horse on a maize ration drinks five gallons of water daily, while if the rations were oats the consumption would be 71/2 gallons.

WHO KNOWS ANYTHING OF LANDSEER?

PRAIRIEVILLE, Feb. 11, 1890.

Pleae give me through your paper the breeding and whereabouts of the stallion Landseer. Ha stood in Kalamazoo about 13 or 14 years age. I have a valuable breeding mare sired by him and I would like to

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There are two Landseers given in the Trotting R gister, one by Gen. Knox, dam by the Eston Horse, and the other by Herr's Mambrino Patchen, dam a thoroughbred mare. Both of these wer owned in the Eastern States, and there is no record of elther being in Michigan. We remember the fact that a stallion called Landseer was owned at or near Kalamazoo, but know nothing of his breeding.

Horse Gossip.

THE Beerman Brothers, of Berlin, Germany, of the noblest gift of the Creator to man, in addition to those mentioned recently, have but space will not allow. But I would ask purchased the bay horse Whitesboro Chief, by R man Chief 4998 (son of Walkill Chief 330) dam Peg Woffington, by Benedict's Pathfinder.

G H, CARTER, of East Saginaw, has sold to Mr. Aikenhead, of Goderich, Ont., the bay EQUINE NOTES FROM ABROAD. horse Zamor, foaled 1883, by imp. Mortemer, dam Zoo-Zo, by imp. Australian, her dam Mazurka, by Lexington, out of Miss Morgan by imp. Yorkshire. This is a borse of very results. Five pounds of milk to one pound choice breeding.

THE Jonesville Independent says that J. S. Dary stock take their feed dry and unground Steele, of East Saginaw, has purchased of better than any other way-they eat it more Israel Wickes, of Jonesville, the chestnut slowly and digest it better than if ground, and refuses to allow the foal to suckle her, stallion Mic Mac 10634, by Hambletonian The corn should be mixed with coarse bran. she must be coaxed and caressed into doing Wilkes, (recently sold for \$10,000); dam Win- For a single article of food, wheat is the best her duty; or, if necessary by force, in rais- ning Ways, by Masterlode 595; second dam ing one of the hind legs. The first milk of Hall's Hero. Mic Mac is a half brother to

MR. E. O. DEWEY, of Owosso, reports the sale to H. A. Moyer, of Syracuse, N. Y., for and thus j-opardizing the life of the \$600, of his five year-old mare Brown Bess, progeny. During the first two days after sired by Byerly Abdallah, dam by Louis Naeon. The mare is safely in foal to Louis

to an error made in our last issue regarding oil. It did splendidly in holding them to the eligibility of a colt sired by his horse. small quantities lukewarm, and mixed with standard under Rule 6th, "the progeny of a two years more, for on recent examination a little hay tea to avoid violent diarricea. standard mare." We are obliged to Mr. Bar- I find the wood soft, of no firmness, in a

> MR. W. E. GILKEY, of Plainwell, the owner of President Garfield, sire of Star Lily, 2:20. writes us that it was General Garfield which was purchased by Mr. Tappan for exportation to Germany. The error in the name was made in transmitting by telegraph, as a special dispatch from Chicago gave the name as President Garfield. We are pleased, how ever, to learn that Mr. Gilkey still owns President Garfield, for he is evidently a coming sire of trotters.

THE Kentucky Live Stock Record says that there are 115 entries in the Kentucky Derby the oil rots them out every three or four for 1890. Up to February 3, 1890, 14 have been declared, namely: Athlete, Punster Jr., time." Then, again, three years is the King Charlie, Pullman, Watch Me, Glen Scot Fakafan, Tigress, Flambeau, Virginia Mail Pouch, Randolph, Marlborough, Winston and Clean Heels. There will likely be a number tion day. These entries are all unknown

ANTEEO, 2:161/4, owned by S. A. Browne & Co., of Ka'amazoo, will make the season of 1890 near Lexington, Ky., in the hands of J. W. Knox. Anteeo is already the sire of Alfred 3., four year-old record 2:1934; Redwood, four-year-old record 2:34%, and six more that have records or trotted in from 2:46% to 2:31% at two and three years old. The large amount of thoroughbred blood in him does not seem to prevent his getting trotters, as well as trotting fast himself.

A CORRESPONDENT at Glendaie, this State writes: "Please state through the columns of your valuable paper: 1. Is Joker (sired by Blue Morgan of Vermont, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian) a registered horse? 2. Could a mare, sired by Joker, from a mare sired by Visgara Chief 617, be registered, and if so under what rule?" Joker is not a registered horse so far as we can discover. There are the shovels so as to cover the row well. The three Jokers registered in the Stud Book, but two are in the list of non-standard animals. and the other in the list is a gelding. Not one of these fits the breeding of the Joker you inquire after. A mare sired by him could no therefore be registered as standard.

An exchange, in referring to the Michigan bred trotter, Jack, the fast son of Pilot Medium, says: "A great factor of the success matter at what rate of speed he may be going, word from the driver or a touch on the line is auflicient to take him back or make him show still greater speed. There is no pulling. no fretting when in a crowd, but the gray deseon. A child could drive him, for that matter, so gentle his disposition, and all in all, there has never yet for his speed, been seen a better race-horse than Jack." Now, is it not probable that better handling of young than most any other variety. Mr. Frost, of the prospect before them. olts, less abuse by drivers, would give us

is to give them the attention that health re- more horses with Ithe disposition of Jack? It Almont, said the Burbank variety sold best quires in cleanliness, careful shoeing, and is only a wonder that more horses do not become stubborn, ugly and unreliable when the abuse they have to stand from hand'ers, rubbers and drivers is considered. Owners of horses should have a sharp eye upon those who are breaking, training or driving their horses, and be careful to select men of good disposition if they wish their horses to have



Stock Feeding.

Prof. W. A. Henry, of Wisconsin, told the Illinois State Dairy Association that feeding is one of the greatest arts in the management of stock. H + said:

Nitrogen is the muscle-forming element in food. The carbo-hydrates and the oils form the fat-producing, and lastly the ash, or mineral portions, are the bone-forming elements. In feeding, an animal must be supplied with each and in proper proportions. Very few knowenough of these things to give a balanced ration. The question is frequently asked, "What is the best feed to give my cows?" There is no best food; all kinds are good in the proportion required by the physical economy of the animal. Nitrogen is found in large quantities in cottonseed meal, also in bran, shorts, and clover hay. The carbo-hydrates are found largely in oat meal, in flour, and particularly in corn, which contains sixty-five out of one hundred parts of this element. Corn meal is the grand crop of the Mississippi valley. but along with it must be fed bone-forming food. Experiments in feeding pigs on corn alone have shown a very poor development of bone, the thigh bone, the strongest in the body, breaking at 300 pounds, while the thigh bone of a pig fed on a combination of corn with buttermilk, stood a strain of from four to twelve hundred pounds. Another experiment has shown us that we can louble the strength of the bones by adding hard-wood ashes to the corn ration. The farmers complain that their hogs are too big and weak-the trouble is continuous corn diet. Not only do the muscles suffer, but the blood suffers also, and all the organs are found smaller. Farmers are losing money every day because they do not appreciate skim-milk as a food; the factories take out the fat, but the muscle forming part is all there, and fed intelligently to colts, calves and hogs, it will be found profitable. It has been demonstrated that five pounds of corn fed alone is equal in feeding value to twenty pounds of milk fed alone, and it takes but little figuring to show the value of the skim-milk at that rate. A combination of the two gives much better of corn makes a good balance. I consider buttermilk nearly equal to skim-milk. Odibalanced we have; rye comes next, and oats and barley follow close together, and then comes Indian corn.

Timber and Crude Oil.

A correspondent of the Country Gentlenan writes that journal: I have been interested in the study of preserving board ; fence posts, shingles, &c., with crude oil. I believe it is the general opinion that this oil will add to their durability very much. In the fall of 1887 I saturated my barn roof, n | freshly laid with hemlock shingles, with the place and not letting them warp and split neither will they water-soak in three or four days' rain; but I fear they will give out in state of dry rot. On raising a shingle with the point of my knife to look under, it broke square off at the butt of the one above Then going where I stored the oil I found two sticks four luches thick on which the barrels had lain four years thoroughly soaked with oil, rotted and mashed to the ground under the barrels, while those three feet away were comparatively sound. Then I made it my business to see a gentleman who had followed the crude-oil tank-building business for many years and said, "How is it you are taking out the timber frame in these tanks so often?" He replied, "Oh years, being soaked in it so much of the average life of a 14-inch square timber used as a mud sill for an oil derrick, where oil is spattered freely on and about it daily, Also, there are many wagons about this country with hubs ruined from the use of crude oil.

Potato Culture.

Wisconsin is crowding Maine in the pro duction of the best qualities of potatoes, and farmers are making a specialty of the crop. At an institute at Amherst, recently reported in the Milwaukes Sentinel, Mr. F. C. Fischer, who raises fine crops of potatoes, said he preferred a clover sod for potatoes. The yield was usu ally larger, the tubers of better quality and more uniform in siz 3. He preferred a sod to be two years old, the second rear in pasture; plow it immediately after narvest, from two to three inches deep, and sow it to rye. In the spring plow again about four inches deep, pulverize thoroughly, plant in drills or checks, as one may prefer. He wants the ground fitted and marked a week befere planting, then drop the seed and cover with a sulky cultivator, setting weed seeds in the soil will have started before planting. After planting harrow the ground carefully and all the weeds will be destroyed. Mr. Fischer finds that the labor of raising an acre of potatoes is worth about \$15. He thinks that planting whole seed gives a much larger yield than where seed is cut. There are more small ones, also many more large ones, but if the land is poor he thinks it better to cut the seed, as there will likely be too many small potatoes if whole seed is used. There were other strong testimonials in favor of planting whole seed, in order to obtain the best results in both bushels and quality. The Empire State. Burbank and White Star seemed to be leading market varieties. Mr. Fischer said the idea of cutting off the seed end of

at Plainfield, where what was said to be the Empire State were refused by buyers. Mr. Fischer said he considered 150 bushels of marketable potatoes to the acre a satisfactory yield. Mr. Wnitman, of Grand Rapids, said he had found that the character of the soil had much to do with the quality of potatoes. Varieties which would be excellent on light sandy soil would prove worthless for table use when grown on heavy soils. He found that the White Elephant variety did well on heavy soil. He had poor success raising potatoes on sod land. Mr. Fischer said if he would plow in the fall, plow very shallow, sow to rye and plow again in the spring, he would have no trouble from wire worms or scab, and would have good yields. One farmer said where he plowed under rye straw he had no blight, while on other parts of his field there was blight. Mr. Fischer thought the blight was due to atmospheric conditions; that continued warm, wet weather, at a certain period of growth, would produce blight, often resulting in rot.

The Coming Hog.

S. H. Todd, of Wakeman, O., read a paper before the Ohio live stock breeders in convention at Columbus, in which he said: "Man is so constituted that he is never satisfied with the present. The once gaunt, razor-backed, wind-splitter of a hog, has been changed to the beautiful pig of to-day. This change comes under the law of selection and survival of the fittest. The enterprising breeder studies well the meaning of the word "fi test." To-day the heavy bog, full of lard, is a drug on the market, and the lighter hog full of lean meat brings

the higher price. "The coming hog is a light large hog. The market wants a pig that, dropped April 1, and marketed October 1, will weigh 200 lbs. of solid lean meat, The coming heg will be a good feeder, and by his great power of assimilation will rapidly convert various kinds of food into walls of delicious lean meat. The coming hog will be a homebred American, and the origin of his birth will probably be traced to some point in Ohio. The coming Log will crowd out from our markets Irish bacon and all foreign pork products, and through his own merits will enter the markets of the old world. Thus the coming hog is bound to be a great source of wealth to this country. His characteristics will be a short nose, smooth face (not too broad) small jowl, short clear neck, med.um sized shoulder, superb back and loin, with a splendid ham, breeches clean without a preponderance of slush or waste. belly light and smooth, body of medium size and very firm, tail small, eye well out of head, ear thin and slightly drooping, but not so as to impair the sight, body long and covered with a thick coat of fine short hair.

"Such characteristics will insure a large proportion of lean meat-just what the consumer demands. Such a hog will have a better constitution, greater powers of digestion, making from 50 to 75 lbs. more a New York dealer found some very fine poweight at eight months old, and selling for tatoes in that market, learned they came at least 50 cents more per hundred. Such a from Waupaca, Wis , tred them by several hog will be more prolific and a better mother, not half so hable to disease. The trouble with the old-fashioned hog is that he is a great germand'z r, consuming much more than he can digest. In the United States to-day tops of feed are being lost through the imperfect digestion of our hcg . coming hog will save this loss."

Oueer Cabbages.

Representative Euloe, of Tennessee, has announced his intention of endeavoring to put a stop to the distribution of seeds by the Agricultural Department. The main cause of his objection to the present practice is perhaps its questionable constitutionality. but there is no doubt that some unfortunate little experiences of his own have had something to do with his desire to have the law repealed. During his canvas for re-election to the present House Mr. Enloe was speak og at a country town in his district and noticed one man who would not laugh at his kes nor appreciate his good points.

Wondering what he had done to offend this particular constituent, Mr. Euloe soon got an opportunity of speaking personally with the discontented individual. Greeting him familiarly, the Congressman asked him what made him look so glum. Already the coldness on the part of the constituent was beginning to thaw out, and he responded: -"See here, you sent me some seeds, didn't

"Yes," replied the Congressman. "Cabbage seeds, were they not?" contin-

ued the man. "Yes," was the reply.

"Well, this (producing a fine, large head of cauliflower from under his coat), is the all-fired sort of cabbage that came up from those seeds. Now, that's a pretty way to treat me, who've always supported you for every office you ever run for, ain't it?"

Mr. Euloe tried to soothe his constituent's ruffied feelings by laying the blame on the Department of Agriculture, which, he said, was an institution not deserving of unlimited onfidence in its selection of seeds, but he is afraid that his representations were of no avail, for he didn't get that man's vote, and he wants to get even with the department. -Pittsburg Dispatch.

WHEN it was stated some weeks since in the newspapers that the building of a milk pipe line from a point in New York State to New York city was projected there was a rather general smile, and the matter was treated as a joke. The projectors were, however, it seems, in sober earnest. A company with a capital of \$500,000 has, it is announced, been formed at Middletown, N. Y., for the purpose of constructing such a line. The proposed method of forwarding the milk is in cylindrical tin cans surrounded and propelled by water, and the promoters of the scheme assert that the time of transportation for a distance of 100 miles will not exceed an hour, while the profit will be about one cent a gallon. Fire and Water thinks if this sort of thing goes on, we need not be surprised ere long to find New York the converging point not only of oil, natural gas, and milk pipe lines, but of whiskey ducts from the blu grass regions, and beer ducts from Cincinpotatoes was a humbug. He thought the nati, St. Louis and Milwaukee. The pipe Beauty of Hebron more susceptible to blight manufacturers may well feel cheerful at

Agricultural Items.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., business men so thoroughly understand the benefits to a town which accrue through a prosperous and intelligent farming community adjacent to it, that they have cheerfully contributed the local expenses, and helped make the institutes annually held there eminently successful ones.

Can it be possible that Supt. Morrison, of the Wisconsin farmers' institutes, soived the reason why beef on foot is so cheap, in this statement? "The producer of thoroughlyfinished beef can command five to six cents a pound for it on foot, while the one who puts unfinished beef on the market can get but two cents for it."

THE Illinois State Dairy Association decides the process of ensiling corn and other foods has been the greatest step made in many years toward the solution of the problem of cheap feeding. The ration recommended by the association was 30 pounds ensitage, six pounds shorts and 10 pounds hay per day. The sliage must be supplemented with clover hay or other dry food.

THE milk producers of Eastern New York who supply New York city with milk are making a vigorous kick against the prices and methods of the Milk Exchanges handling their product. The big gap between producer and consumer they say must be closed up, and in doing that the middleman who has taken the financial cream of the milk business is going to get badly squeezed.

An Onio farmers' club arranges a schedule of topics for the year, assigns them to the members, prints a small catalogue or programme, so that those who are to treat any topic know what they will have to do several months beforehand, enabling them to study up and collect information and prepare themselves. A number of other clubs have organized in similar fashion, and the good work goes on.

It was a joke on a Massachusetts man who estified in favor of oleo before the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Agriculture, when he was handed a sample of butter and asked to tell how it would compete with the oleo he sold. He promptly decided that he would sooner have oleo, as he did not consider the butter of the best quality. Thereupon he was informed that it was a half pound of the famous Darlington butter, that sells for a dollar a pound the year round.

In Portage County, Wisconsin, where th soil is sandy, farmers say the best results from yar! manures appear to have been obtained by surface application, especially with fine manures, either on grass land or on that to be cultivated. There was a decided sentiment in favor of applying manure to grass land, either pasture or m. adow, the year before it was to be plowed. This practice seems to be growing rapidly in many parts of the State, and with very satisfactory results.

WAUSAARA, Waupaca and Portage countles embrace the best potate-growing portions of Wisconsin. The quality is very superior, owing to the favorable character of the soil The shipments made eastward are constantly increasing, and originated from the fact that ways of cooking, and then took the train for Waupaca, where he made arrangements for a steady supply by successive shipments. JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, Queens Co.,

The way to make money is to save it Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most medicine to buy, as it is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Do not take eny other preparation if you have decided to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla.



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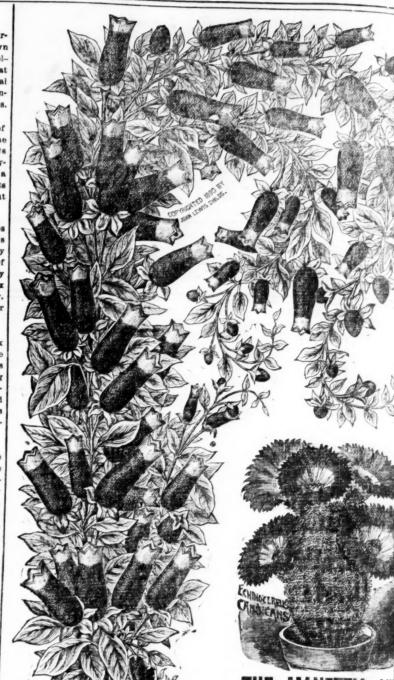
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FROM REV. JAMES H. POTTS, D. D., EDITOR OF MICHIGAN CHRIST AN ADVOCATE DETROIT, MICHIGAN: "To say we are deligated with the Plano does not express the fact. For a publiant. If all your instruments are as fine in appearance and as pleasing in tone as this one your petrons will rise by the houndred."

FROM PROF. JAS. OWEN, REPUBLIC, MICH.: "The organ has arrived, and is in ere respectup to my highest expectations. Its tone is splendid."

The third annu gan Manufacture Senton Harbor, per of members anticipated, owi connections. Ann Arbor, was was appointed to A. Wright, of A sociation, was i the business en Reading of th was dispensed v bers having been The committee best method of fining and clarif The topic, "! of handling, he

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Third Annual Co.

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GIDER MAKERS AND FRUIT MEN IN COUNCIL.

third annual Convention of the Michigan Association

The third annual convention of the Michi an Manufacturers of Fruit Goods met at Benton Harbor, on January 15th. The num her of members present was not as large as anticipated, owing to unfavorable railway connections. President Alimendinger, of Ann Arbor, was absent, and Mr. A. Tucker was appointed to take his place. Mr. Porter A. Wright, of Austin, Secretary of the As sociation, was in his place, and attended to the business end of the meeting.

Reading of the report of last convention was dispensed with on account of all members having been supplied with printed cop

The committee appointed to determine th best method of treating cider, including re aning and clarifying, then made their report. The topic, "Manufacture of cider, mode of handling, how and where to market,' was taken up, and as none of the gentlemen to whom the subject was assigned were present, Mr. Wm. A. Herring was called up on the subject, and stated that, first, he wanted good sound apples, stored a few days to enable them to go through a ripening process. He would not grind direct from farmers' wagons. After the juice is pressed out he would put it into a large tank and let it stand until it had settled, when he would pump it out into a series of tanks to allow it again to settle. From these tanks he would draw it into barrels and allow it to stand a few weeks until it became perfectly clear, and then pump it into barrels which had been thoroughly cleansed. Mr. Herring thought there would be no trouble in securing a market for cider treated in this way.

The market demands sweet cider; this is becoming more and more the case. The commission man and jobber everywhere handle sweet cider. There has always been a great demand for York State cider, and what we must do is to make good cider that will be equal to the long popular New York rroduct.

The sand refined cider is now considered the best made and commands best price in market. Michigan sand is not suitable for this turpose on account of the iron contained in it, which colors the product black. The only way to produce a cider equal to the eastern sand refined cider is by repeated racking off." or to ship in sand toour mills that is free from the iron deposit.

The question of handling and preparing length ty a number of the members and much valuable information was deduced.

Mr. J. C. Morgan gave a description of his method of filtering c der direct from the press by using lake sand. He had secured etter results by so filtering than by allowing the cider to ferment, and the color was

Mr. J. B. Hathaway had secured excellent results by filtering vinegar with lake sand, and recommended that this method be tried

Mr. C. G. Hampton thought that the expense of sand refining was so great that that method was not within the reach of the average cider maker, and some other plan would need to be sought to secure desired

Queens Co., I

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BLES and FLOW

s handsome colores ral Guide. Even illed on receipt of it FERE. HESTER. N.Y.

Mr. Prussing, of Chicago, stated that in the east, especially in New York, the cider fo ced in Ohio and of the benefits derived makers used a filter with ground bottom, in depth of about six inches with a cloth underneath the sand. He then went into detail in regard to the preparing of cider after it leaves the press, and said that the great trouble with Michigan manufacturers was that they did not work with their cider enough, and that, in his opinion, there had never been found anything that would keep

Mr. Foster, of the firm of Miller, Pettingill & Foster, of Lansing, stated that he thought the trouble with our lake sand was that it contained too much dirt, also that they used a leach 16x5 feet in size by one foot deer. In answer to a question, he stated that in New York the cost of refining cider by sand was about two cents per gal-

Next followed a general discussion, a large number of the members participating.

At the evening session a few minutes were given to several manufacturing firms in which to exhibit machinery and advertise goods. The Boomer & Boschert Co. was represented by C. G. Hampton, of Detroit. Wm. A. Herring, of Jonesville, explained his apparatus for making apple butter and his methods of using it. A. Tucker, of Ann Arbor, exhibited a model of a hydraulic for the cider maker to make his own vineeider press. Mr. J. A. Bullen, of Eden, exhibited the Rival paring machine. The merits of the Acme steam evaporator were

also presented. The annual election of officers then followed with the following result:

President-G. F limendinger, of Ann Arbor, re-elected y ac 'amation.
Vice-Presider t - L. Foster, Lansing. Secretary - Porter A. Fright, Austin, re-

Rzectetive Board - Wm A. Herring, on. vile: C. H. Godfrey, Benton Harbor; W C lrwin, Froerlyn; Samuel McFettricke Ida; and S Lacy, Niles. It was decided to hold the next meeting

atil. asing the third Wednesday and Thursday anuary, 1891. se regular subject for the evening,

Sorghum," was then taken up. No paper was presented, but an informal discussion

Mr. H. B. George, of Coldwater, uses a revolving strainer to separate the juice from the pulp. He uses the milk of lime to clarify and sulphurous acid to remove the excess of lime, which makes a nicely colored, good quality of syrup, which sells readily at ave cents per pound, or about 60 cents per

Mr. Herring does not keep each batch separate but tests the juice with a saccharometer and gives to each grower his proportion as shown by the number of gallons he has of juice and his test.

Other speakers discussed the various phases of the subject of interest to sorghum manufacturers. The Early Amber cane received the endorsement of nearly all the

On Thursday morning the convention was sary to make a first class felly are, a quick with their growth; in either case, affording The French Tree and the Station are mere

called to order by Chairman Tucker at 9:30 reduction, a perfect separation of scum and o'clock. He stated that a communication foul matter, and drawing off the jelly as had been received from Vice President Samuel McFettridge, stating that he was a sufferer from la grippe. The President of the Association, Mr. G. F. Allmendinger, was also quite ill at his home in Ann Arbor, and his paper on "Adulteration of Food Products" was read by Mr. Tucker. The paper was an able one. We make the following extracts:

The need of discussion of a subject like the one before the convention forcibly illustrated the unscrupulous methods of money-making that are tolerated and the seeming desire of he American people to be humbugged. This s an age of humbug and shoddy, but the us of the false for the genuine is everywhere ollowed by disaster. A cheat in either food or raiment will bring distress, and in the form-or case the substitution of the adulterated for he wholesome tends towards destruction and in some cases has been the cause o death. It is a hopeful sign that various legis-latures propose that people shall receive what they purchase and pay for.

The paper went on to show that the adulter ation of fruit foods results in a large annual loss to the people of this State, and took up as fillustration the subject of pure and bogus butter. In Ohio the output of the Capital City Dairy Co. is 5,000 pounds of cleo daily, which is displacing 5,000 cows; one other dairy com pany in Obio is doing about the same thing, and these two it stitutions, operated by a half dozen men, are kiling an investment of \$3,-900,000 necessary to run dairy farms to produce an equal amount of butter, and which would require the services of an army of men and women. From 1875 to 1886 229,000 cows were driven frm Ohio, and in two years 1.377 cows disappeared from one county alone. What true of Ohio is also true of Michigan, and what is true of the butter industry is true of the cider vinegar and cider jelly business. Much might also be said of canned fruits that are unfit for use, and the deception practiced in packing them, which in some States is prorided against by stringent laws. Michigan as yet has no law covering the subject, and so inmake this a dumping ground for that which is elsewhere repudiated. A sense of State pride should overrule such petty of jections as have een advanced in opposition to the necessary

Those gathered in this convention are main y interested in vinegar and cider jelly, products of the apple. About half of Michigan's population is directly interested in apple culure, and these people are all interested on the one side and the consumers in the cities on the other side. There are probably 100,000 barrels of spurious cider vinegar in the Michigan markets to-day. Two-thirds of the so-called fruit preserves and jellies on the market are spurious and unfit for use. The census of 1884 gave the appie crop of the State as over 4,000,000 bushels, one-half of which was second grade stock, and at 15 cents per bush-el worth \$300,000. In 1889 the gathering of second grade fruit amounted to 240,000 bush els. The cropiast year was cared for because it brought a good price in the absence of ap-pies in New York. The same price would be the farmers' every year if the cider vinegar and jelly markets were given to us. The amount actually returned to the farmers of the State for second grade apples would be ot less than \$600,000 yearly, not by any

eans an insignificant item.
The writer saw a single shipment of glucose lly from a Detroit concern of 4.000 gallons one wholesale house, labeled "Pure Fruit elly," and sold as such, when there was probably not 100 pounds of fruit in the whole lot, that sing e snipment taking the place of more than 750 barrels of cider boiled into jelly. If the State of Michigan tolerates such deceit we old her to be one of the parties to the fraud. A month before the national law as to oleo

nargarine took effect in Ohio it was estimated that the trade had fallen off fully 75 per cent. We say to our legislators, give us a law that will affect our business similarly. Give us the home cider vineger and jelly markets, in the interest of producer and consumer. It will be to the injury of less than a dezen firms in Michigan who have aiready injured the community sufficiently. He regards our need ference to a food and dairy of mmissioner.

The best method of enforcing the vinegar law was discussed at some length by Messrs. Prussing, Herring, Foster, Tucker, Hampton

Mr. Herring said that the greatest present need was a food commissioner to enforce the law and protect legitimate manufacturerg. Mr. Prussing recommended that a committee be appointed to present a bill to the legislature to create the office of a food com-

Mr. Hampton moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft a bill in the interest of a food commissioner, and to present the same at the proper time to the State Legislature, and named as two of such Prussing. The chair named Mr. Foster, of the Lansing Vinegar Co., as a third member of the committee.

A general discussion followed as to the best tlan of procedure in the matter by the committee. It was thought that the association could enlist the aid of all the agricultural and horticultural societies of the State in the work, and that the necessary funds for defraying all expenses could readily be secured.

At the afternoon session the committee on legislation was authorized to prepare a circular to be sent to the cider makers of Michigan asking them for subscriptions to defray the expense of legislation.

The committee appointed to determine the chespest, quickest and most practical way of making cider vinegar reported. Mr. Her ring stated that in his opinion the best way to make vineger was by using generators. Mr. Prussing did not consider it advisable gar, and recommended that he sell his stock to the larger factories devoted to the business. Mr. Foster said that care should be taken not to let the cider for vinegar stand too long before generating.

On motion, it was voted that the report of this meeting be not published in full, but that a synopsis of the proceedings be furnished the National Press and MICHIGAN

The committee on exhibits reported as follows:

Cider—Five samples from P. A. Wright, Austin: three samples from W. H. Herrang, Jonesville, preserved with his anti-ferment. One sample from Kinney & Robinson, Benton Vinegar-Three samples from Benton Har-

bor Pickle and Vinegar Works, and one sample from Rufus Brunson, Benton Harbor.
Jelly—Seven samples from Cortwright
Bros., Carlisle; one sample from P. A. Wright,
Austin, and five from E. J. Macon, Grant.
Boiled cider—One sample from P. A. Wright, Austin.

Freserves—Five samples from P. A. Wright and four from E. J. Mason, Grant. Canned goods—Seven samples from R. Brunson and five from Godfrey & Eldred, Benton Harbor.

Apple Butter—Two samples from Godfrey & E.dred; also samples of mince meat from E. Falias, Grand Rapids.

Dried Fruits—Four samples from B. Hathaway, Little Prairie Ronde, one from Hall & Howard, Benton Harbor, and one from God-

frey & Edred. C. H. Godfrey read a paper on "Jelly and Apple Butter," giving his personal observations on the manufacture of those goods. He advised the selection of the best apples for jelly, and explained the process of making with pure, sweet cider, reduced by boiling to a temperature of 220 degrees, which may be done in a number of ways, either in members as being the best variety for this an open pan with fire underneath, or a series of steam jelly cookers. The points neces-

soon as done without burning. The best jelly is made from the pomace after all cider has been extracted, using one gallon of water to each bushel of pomace, letting it stand in a vat from two to six hours. when it should be boiled and pressed as in elder. This makes about two pounds of superior jelly to each bushel of apples. Mr. Godfrey believed that so long as glucose

In order for the maker of pure goods to compete with the adulterated jellies, Mr. Godfrey suggested that he make jelly in the same way, branding it as flavored goods; then press the cores and skins from the dry house into vinegar stock. By so doing more money is made from the waste and the market is kept clear of cheap jellies. His attacks, but also the time when its first inmethod of making apple butter is to use two dications are observed, together with any gallons of sweet cider to six or eight bushels of prepared apples, cooking in a tank by or both, occurring at or before time of such means of a copper steam coil until thoroughly done, when the mass is put through a fine of the cause, together with the occasion of cullender to reduce it to palp. Boiled cider is then added to this pulp which is again cooked by the steam coil process until the proper thickness is secured, when it is ready

jellies are made and sold to the retail trade

at 314 cents per pound, it shuts out all the

competition by manufacturers of pure goods.

to sweeten and spice and put in cans. Some remarks were made on the above subject by Mr. Herring.

A paper on "Fruit Evaporating, How to Pack, etc.," was presented by Mr. J. Stahelin, of Bridgman, explaining the methods employed, suggesting the quality of apple that should be used, how to prepare, etc. Mr. Stabelin also gave a description of the machinery and appliances in use at his evaporating works, and his method of packing the goods. The subject was well introduced by the paper, and was further ably discussed by Mr. Johnson, of Chicago, who spoke of a number of dryers as being unsatisfactory for the preparation of Michigan fruit. In his opinion drying trays having a metal lining should not be used on account of the danger of impregnating the fruit with oxide of zinc or other polsonous metallic substances. Some time since a quantity of evaporated apples was sent to Germany to find a market, and experts, by subjecting them to a severe test, found them to contain a slight trace of the oxide, and on the theory that subsequent shipments might contain sufficient poisonous matter to be detrimental to health, the merchants there absolutely refused to buy any more of our product unless accompanied by the affidavit of a chemist attesting its freedom from deleterious substances. From the fact this poisonous substance has been found to exist in evaporated or dried fruit, we must devise ome means to avoid the objection. The time is not far distant, in his opinion, when we must discard all these metal dryers and resort to the old method of drying on wood en slats. The steam dryer, while very good, does not have the needed capacity.

A number of gentlemen gave their experence in evaporating and drying fruits by various methods and it seemed to be the sense of the convention that a substitute must be provided for the metal lined trays now in use in order to produce a fruit that would be unobjectionable in any and every market.

A lengthy discussion, participated in by nearly all present, regarding the most profitable method of disposing of apple parings, cores and pomace, took place, nearly every speaker having his own peculiar idea. The one that appeared the most feasible was to fresh, or before fermentation set. It was aimed by competent judges that better jelly could be made from parings than from whole apples.

The convention is considered by all who participated in its deliberations to have been exceedingly profitable, and to have committee, G. F. Allmendinger and E. L. further fortified the fruit manufacturing industry of onr State against the fraud practiced by the makers and venders of adulterated goods.

> For the Michigan Farmer. THE APPLE SCAB.

That this is a fungus, requiring certain at mospheric conditions for the growth of its spores; and that its effect is to, often, very essentially airest the development of the portions of the fruit beneath it; and, in so doing, to occasion the hardening and cracking of the surface are facts so apparent as scarcely to require mention.

Scientists and experimenters seem so far to have given but slight attention to this matter; so little in fact, that, so far, it seems doubtful if the life history of this fungus has been fully traced, or the times and the conditions necessary for the vegetation of its spores even approximately determined.

Circumstances indicate that the first vegeperiod in the growth of the apple; quite possibly even prior to the opening of the blossom. There may even be ground for the suspicion that the resting spores of the previous year find a lodgment in or about the the earliest occurrence of the requisite conditions of temperature and moisture.

The fact that seasons occasionally occur with little if any appearance of this fungus; and in which the varieties of apple, usually subject to its attacks, give little if any indication of its presence while it loses none of ts effectiveness in subsequent years, indivarying conditions; but also the probability that it is by no means confined to this fruit; 'host," the conditions needful for its development and propagation when it fails to subsist upon the apple. The study of this parasite, and the search for a possible antilote, may perchance be facilitated by a conof the Idaho pear. Apples have at sundry times been sent us, by those gentlemen. for identification; among which have been specimens of Fall Pippin and Northern Spy, similar, if not altogether identical. two varieties especially subject to this malady; but which, as grown in that wouldblemish of this character. Expressing in enough to satisfy our taste, that has been our response surprise at this circumstance; rendered fastidious by such perfect tomatoes the reply was that the fungus is unknown as the Livingston varieties and other newer there-a fact which may mean that the sorts. Neither could we see any points of

additional means of studying effectively the environment needful to its successful development; and perchance, affording a clew to some effective method of attacking a malady which, so far, although the most serious drawback upon the value of several of our otherwise superior fruits, has eluded we have plenty of the fine sorts before menall efforts to successfully combat it.

Yet another circumstance, especially noteworthy in this connection, is, that young, thrifty trees, even of the more vulnerable varieties, usually escape either partially or wholly, even where surrounded by older ones with fruit rendered almost worthless from this malady.

The study of this subject would be greatly facilitated if those in charge of experiment stations were to make a record and report of observed facts bearing upon it; and if, also, all fruit culturists would note and report, not only the varieties specially subject to such peculiarities of temperature or moisture, one observation; recollecting that a knowledge its effectiveness, almost necessarily precedes the discovery of the remedy.

WASHTENAW COUNTY POMO-LOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Washtenaw County Pomological So lety listened to an address by Mr. F. C. Newcomb, of Michigan University, on funus diseases of the grape, at the last meeting, lecture being illustrated by charts. The application of the Bordeaux mixture, the formula for which has several times been given in these columns, was recommended as efficacious for black rot and downy mildew. Pumps for applying the mixture can be obtained for \$21. The leaves, trimmings and diseased grapes should be burned in the

ed in the rows of his apple orchards were not attacked by the black rot, while 75 per cent were destroyed by the rot in open culture. He will try bagging the clusters

and the application of lime. Samples of the folding paper berry basket nanufactured by the Detroit Paper Novelty Company were shown, and the construction explained. The berry basket is made of heavy waterproof manilla with or without perforation. It has a wire handle. Those present tried whether it would hold a quart and were fully satisfied that it held a quart of beans and there was still some vacant space. A 24-quart crate filled with baskets costs 22 cents, but the company believe that the price can be reduced to 17 cents next year. The basket has a cover.

Mr. Parshall, of the Society, thinks he has got ahead of those who pilfer from fruit packages in transit with his patent lock to be applied to bushel berry crates, which can be opened only by those in the secret.

Mr. C. C. Clark exhibited peach buds developed in water. This experiment promises a great peach crop unless some disaster follows, as the twigs were full of buds and each bud perfect.

Prof. Baur exhibited some fine apples and

Varieties of Tomatoes. Regarding the newer varieties of the to mato, the editor of Popular Gardening says:

Among the 50 new sorts of tomatoes which we had on our grounds the past seaconvert the refuse into cider and jelly while son, there are quite a number which would seem to satisfy all reasonable demands of In point of fact we now have so many good, we might say almost perfect, tomatoes, that we are sometimes at a loss to decide which to retain on our list and which to drop out.

The earliest good specimens we had again from the Dwarf Champion; yet there are always but few of them, and the rest of the crop ripens slowly and extending over the whole season. This makes it a good crop for the home grower, but we do not think it will produce anything like many of our standard varieties. Potato Leaf again pleased us very much. It is an enormous, somewhat spreading grower, producing its handsome and invariably smooth purple fruit, which is of good size, solid and fineflavored all through the season. The older of Livingston's tomatoes, Paragon, Perfection and Favorite, also Cardinal, developed their usual good points. In Livingston's Beauty we have never been able to discover

the merits claimed for it. In real meritorious novelties among toma toes the season of 1889 has been far more prolific than any we can remember. It is reparkable, too, that the choicest of these are somewhat similar in general characteristics, both fruit and growth. Most people could have gone through our patches of Lorillard. tation of the spores occurs at a very early Matchless (Burpee's), Ignotum and Early Ohio, without suspecting that they were different varieties. These form denser, compacter bushes, and grow rather more upright than any of Livingston's or any of the older sorts, while the beautiful smooth, scarlet unopened fruit buds ready to develop upon fruit ripens early, evenly, and in great abundance, under the luxuriant foliage,

All these, even the Lorillard (although this is disputed in some quarters), will make most excellent market sorts, Ignotum and Matchless being of especial large size, and thus far unsurpassed for canning purposes. Seed of Early Ohio was sent us by a friend in Ohio, but we know nothing of its origin. cate, not only its capacity to adapt itself to It differs but slightly from Matchless. The Stone, a variety given us by Mr. A. M. Nichol, of Granville, Ohio, who we believe but that it must find, with some other is introducing it this spring, also belongs to this class. Its fruit is of good color, large, smooth and reasonably solid.

Messre. Peter Henderson & Co., New York, are introducing a new sort under the name of Early Ruby. We have grown this sideration of the fact indicated in course of for four or five years, and have seen acres of our correspondence with the disseminators it on the grounds of the gardener who discovered the first plant. We cannot speak too highly of it; but we suspect that this and three feet in the row, but with two the plants Mr. Burpee's Matchless will prove to be very Our opinion of the Mikado or Turner's

Hybrid has never been excessively high; the be State, come to us perfectly free from fruit, while large and solid, is not smooth spores lose their vitality in crossing the merit in the yellow sport of the Mikado inwide and nearly desert intermediate regions, troduced last season under the name of

or that the Idaho climate is incompatible Shaw.

aggregations, and so entirely without practical value that we do not propose to bother with them again.

Horsford's Prelude, although prolific and reasonably early, was left unharvested. We do not care for tomatoes of that size when tioned. Volunteer is deserving another trial, the fruit is early and fair, and the the plant productive.

An altogether distinct, unique and beauti ful thing is the Peach tomato. When ripe it drops off with stem left on, similar to a tree fruit. On account of its shape, bloom and the beautiful rosy tint on greenish yellow ground, it can easily be mistaken for a small peach. It may sell in market on account of its remarkable attractiveness; but being rather soft, although of high quality, it cannot be classed among market sorts. The home grower will be delighted with it. King of the Earlies, Atlantic Prize, Earli-

est Advance, and one or two more of the same type, are early indeed, but this is pretty near all that can be said in their avor. They are weak, sprawling growers, with thin foliage, and their fruit is small and far from solid. Yet near large markets, with a demand for early fruit at good prices, some of these early sorts, especially the first named, may be grown with considerable profit if grown under high culture and making use of all our resources in forwarding the crop. Rich soil not only enlarges both foliage and fruit, but also makes the foliage smoother, better colored and even more solid.

The Apple.

Some fruits, particularly the apple, after fully developing, are largely controlled in character by soil and climate. Of the 337 apple varieties named in the last catalogue of the American Pomological Society, but a small number succeeded well in all the States. The most popular winter apples at the north become summer and autumn fruits in the south, and are of little value there. and the best sorts in the east are unsuited to the soil and climate of the west. The few which succeeded best in all localities are those ripening in summer and autumn, the summer in the north being long enough to give full maturity, though later than in the south. As an example, Early Harvest is esteemed as a valuable fruit in 36 States and Red Astrachan in 37, while the Baldwin, the most popular apple at the north and east, is recommended in only 20 States and from almost none at the south and west.

On the other hand, Ben Davis, the most popular western variety, is confined almost wholly to the western and southwestern por tion of the Union, and is only recommended in 23 States. Yet to prove that the locality of origin has little to do with the fitness of a fruit in any place, it is only necessary to state that over half of the apples most highly valued at the west, especially among summer and autumn sorts, were brought from the east. The natural fitness of the soil, cli mate and other influences of the United States for the growth of the apple has been such that innumerable orchards have been planted, and in the course of a century or more many new varieties have been originated, hence most of our cultivated sorts are American .- J. J. Thomas.

Horticultural Items.

Ir there are lots of benes lying around bury them near a favored grape vine. The results will be surprisingly satisfactory.

BLIGHTED and rotted fruit should not be fruit a winter resting place.

THE California Fruit Grower is opposed to an increase of duty upon foreign fruits, such as prunes, raisins and oranges, believing the time for such a request has not yet arrived.

DR. J. A. LINTNER, State Entomologist of New York, cheers fruit-growers with the assurance that there is every prospect that in a few years, nearly every insect injurious to fruit will be brought under control.

grape Woodruff R.d has a bright future. It s not only large and very handsome, but of much better quality than was by some awarded it. A good grower, productive and perfectly hardy." A CORRESPONDENT of Popular Gardening

says Henderson's White Plume is the lazy man's celery, easy to blanch but of poor quality, and so easily damaged in handling, and a poor keeper, and for early use has a bad habit of going too seed to soon. He likes the Golden Self-Blanching for profit; it is a good grower and of fine nutty flavor.

THE supervisors of Yuba County, Cal., have issued an order calling for the destruction of the trees along the highways, claiming they shade the road and prevent the drying up of the mud. The trees are cottonwood, willow, etc., varieties which require and absorb much moisture. This is of a piece with the usual management of affairs pertaining to public roads. In other parts of the State nurserymen are furnishing trees for planting parks, streets and school grounds, gr. tuitously.

GET ready to plant green peas early. They can stand a good deal of frost without injury. Plant several varieties at the same time: thus you secure a succession. American Wonder, Bliss's Abundance and Champion of England are good. By the time the first-American Wonder-is gone the Bliss will be nearly ready, then the late variety. Plant another supply two or three weeks later to keep up the supply. Give good soil and sufficient cultivation, and you will not regret the labor.

THE best way to manage a raspberry plantation, according to certain successful growers, is to set it in rows six feet apart, plants two feet apart in the row. Only three or four canes are left in each stool; two strong canes are better than half a dozen weak ones. The ground is kept clear with the shovel plow and cultivator, and the rows are kept clean with the hoe. Some cultivators plant stand up better than if more remote. The laterals are cut back to ten inches, which gives fewer berries, but they are so much better as to be of more value. Some leave the laterals much lorger. The cultivation is shallow, and not very near the rows. The Gregg is kept clean easier than other varieties because it stands up better. It is usually good for three crops. Doclittle and

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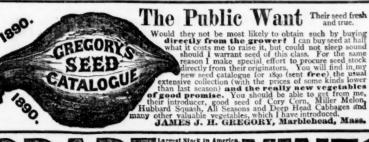
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DETROIT, SATURDAY, FEB. 15, 1890.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post office as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 30,964 bu., against 65,021 bu, the previous week, and 19,496 bu. for corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 18,834 bu., against 35.522 bu, the previous week, and 29,922 bu, the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 591,049 bu., against 591,380 bu. last week, and 771,500 bu. at the corres ponding date in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on Feb. 8 was 30,755,758 bu. against 31, 190, 476 bu, the previous week, and \$4,190,193 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 733,435 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 3.434.718 bn.

Receipts are dropping off at this point, probably from two causes-bad roads and low prices. In spite of lessening stocks here and at other leading points, prices kept yesterday for corn, but values did not weakening until Wednesday, when No. 1 change. white sold at 77% c, and No. 2 red at 77% c. delivery showed an advance of %c over the previous day. But both spot and futures ago. show a decline as compared with the opening of the week. Meanwhile business has been very light-barely sufficient to establish prices from day to day. Chicago yesterday

The following table exhibits the daily clos-January 21th to February 14th inclusive:

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. 3 Red.
Jan.	21	78%	79%	74
	22	7814	80	74
14	23	7814	03	73
84	24	7836	7914	73
6-6	25	78	78%	73
66	37	7736	7834	7214
64	20	78	79	721
6.6	29	78	79	73
66	80	7736	78%	7214
64	31	7714	78	7214
Feb.	1		78%	73
40	3	78	78	73
66	4	78	7814	78%
94	5	78%	78%	
44	6	7814	79	
66	7	7736	78	7314
84	8	78	7814	7314
66	10	78	78%	731
66	11	78	75	74
44	12	771/2	7716	
66	18	7714	2736	
86	14	77%	7714	72
AT.	o white alocad	at 790	No. 4 red	at 64

No. 2 white closed at 72c, No. 4 red @84%c, and rejected at 59@60c per bu. The following is a record of the closing prices on the various deals in futures each

	reb.	March	April	May.
Saturday			****	81%
Monday	78%	****		81%
Tuesday		78%	****	80%
Wednesday				90 %
Thursday	****	78%		79%
Friday	****	****		80%
The Toledo Man	ket Re	port sa	ys it is	well

nigh discouraged taking the bull side of the market. Still it feels there is yet a chance for wheat. We own up to being in about the same frame of mind. It looks as if the market must go up, yet it persists in going A dispatch from Seattle, Washington Ter-

ritory, is bragging about what the next crop of wheat will be in that Territory, because there has been a good fall of snow. The man who sent the dispatch is probably a land shark, whose acres look better when covered with snow than at any other time. Reports from Chili say very little wheat

will be shipped out the coming season. No shipments of wheat from British India last week either to the United Kingdom or the continent of Europe. This has not hap-

The imports of wheat by the United Kingdom last week were only 134,000 quarters, and stocks there are estimated to have decreased more than 1,000,000 bu. dur-

American wheat in Liverpool is about 2c. per bu. lower than at the same date last year. Indian wheat is about 1/4 c. per bu.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

rope:	Rushels	and bulk of usually best marks still show slight defects and offered at 25@26c. The
Visible supply Kingdom	31,943,604	slight defects and offered at 25@26c. The
On passage for United Kingdom	16,752,000	market is loaded with lew grade stock,
Total bushels Jan. 25, 1890 Total previous week Total two weeks ago	51,663,604 52,892,681 52,866,421	which sells at 10@14c, and this weakens the better grades. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows:

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending February 1 were 172,800 bu. less than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Jan. 18 the receipts are estimated to have been 3,681,016 bu. more than the consumption. The receipts show an increase for those eight weeks of 3,510,000 bu. as

compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1888-9.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Feb. 1, 1890, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 460,000 bu, of which 80,000 bu, were for the United Kingdom and 380, 000 bu. for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 720,000 bu., of which 220,000 went to the United Kingdom, and 500,000 to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to Feb. 1, aggregate 23,960,000 bu., of which 16,260,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 7,700,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1888 the shipments were \$2,520,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India Jan. 21 was estimated at 2.368 000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 2,560,000.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quoed steady, with little change. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 winter, 6s. 11%d. per cental; No. 2 spring, 7s. 31.; California No. 1, 7s. 4d.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 10.038 bg, against 8.868 bg. the previous week, and 221,381 bu, for the corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 14,042 bu. against 34,907 bu. the previous week, and 36,870 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. The visible supply of corn in the country on Feb. 8th amounted to 13,036,437 bu., against 11,918,-147 bu, the previous week, and 14,035,108 bu. at the same date in 1889. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 1.117.990 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 1,697 bu. against 22,311 last week, and 360,877 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. Short stocks keep the market firm, and values are about the same as a week ago. No. 2 is quote at 31%c. No. 3 at 30@30%c, No. 4 at 296 291/c. and No. 3 vellow at 32c per bu. I futures No. 2 for March sold at 31c, and fo May 321/2c was asked. The west is full o corn, Nebraska and Kansas complaining that they cannot get transportation to movit, and that every elevator and storehous is running over. The Chicago market yes terday closed an 1/2 1/4 c lower on spot corn, but May was firmer. Quotations were a follows: No. 2 spot, 27% c; No. 2 yellow, since May 1 (the beginning of the trade 27% c; No. 3, 26c. In futures February year) compare as follows: closed at 27% c bid, March at 28% c, and May at 30 % @30 %c. New York was firmer

At Liverpool corn was reported in light Thursday prices remained unchanged, and demand and lower, with No. 3 selling at 3s. yesterday No. 1 white advanced %c, and 9%d. Futures were steady, with February No. 2 red declined 1/4c, while in futures May at 3s. 91/4d., March at 3s. 9d, and April at white American, a decline of 6d. from the 33. 9d., per cental, all lower than a week

The receipts at this point for the week

were 23,406 bu., against 58,812 bu. the previous week, and 45,708 bu. for the corresopened weak but closed strong and %@%c ponding week last year. The shipments higher; New York was quoted at 1/2 %c for the week were 8,067 bu. against 20,431 bu. higher; St. Louis closed %c higher. Whether the previous week and 1,117 bu. the same bottom has been finally reached is the ques- week in 1889. The visible supply of this which should meet the approval of honest tion every one wants to find out. It looks grain on February 8 h was 5,492,034 bu., against 5.156.474 bu, the previous week, and 8,079,829 bu, at the corresponding date in lag prices of spet wheat in this market from 1889. The visible supply shows an increase pared with the corresponding period last of 335,565 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks against 184,735 bu. the previous week, and 56,999 bu, the corresponding week in 1889. Although the receipts of oats have been light the past week, the weakness and low price of corn has caused a decline, and No. 2 white are now selling at 24%c, light mixed at 24c, and No. 2 mixed at 23% c per bu. In futures, No. 2 February sold yesterday at 23%c, March at 24c, and May at 24 4c. The Chicago market has ruled unsteady all week, with a drop yesterday in May futures. Quotations there are as follows: No. 2 white, 231/4@231/c; No. 3 white, 22@22%c; No. 2 mixed, 20%@ 211/4 c. In futures February delivery is quoted at 201/c per bu. for No. 2 mixed, March at 201/c, May at 211/c, and June at 20%c. The New York market is lower on spot, but active and rather higher on futures. Speculative dealings have been quite active for the past few days. Quotations on spot were as follows: No. 2 white, 28%c; western mixed, 271/4@28c; western white, 29@ 32c; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 291/@291/c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

May at 28%c per bu.

Futures: February, 28%c; March, 29c, and

BUTTER. The market is practically unchanged. The ruling price for the bulk of the receipts of dairy butter is 14@15c per lb., with a cent more paid for choice; low grade butter cannot be quoted, as prices are anything that can be got. Creamery is selling at 20@25c per lb., and a great deal of stock from private creameries is sold to special customers direct at the latter figures. The Chicago narket is somewhat steadier. The quantity of the offerings is irregular, including more or less faulty butter, which sold slowly. Fine to fancy makes are in fair favor and and steady, though not active. Quotations yesterday were as follows: Choice western creamery, 23@25%c per lb; Elgin district or fancy, 26@26%c; fair to good, 21@22c good to fine dairies, 18@22c; rolls, 8@10%c acking stock, 5@9c. At New York the market shows a little weakness on highest grades of creamery, the supply of which is ample if not slightly in excess of the regular wants of the trade. Fancy Eigin creamer; still sells at 28%c in a regular way, but it is extreme and for open trading 28c is all that can be depended upon. Other finest Western creamery is not salable above 26 1/2027c, nd bulk of usually best marks still show ight defects and offered at 25@26c. The arket is loaded with lew grade stock, thich sells at 10@14c, and this weakens the

sterday were as follows: BASTERN STOCK.

л	Creamery, State tubs, Iancy.	LA COTO
ı	Creamery, State tubs, lancy	23 025
đ	Creamery, good	20 222
4	Creamery, good	12160214
9	State dairy, tubs, good	18 @15
١	State dairy, fall ends, choice	@17
1	State dairy, tubs, fair	11 @12
ı	State dairy, Welsh, fancy	14 @15
ı	State dairy, Weish, Iaucy	12 218
	State dairy, Weish, prime State dairy, Weish, fair to good	914 2011
		8 4 9
ú	State dairy, tubs, poor	0 00 9
ı	State dairy, tubs, poor State, entire dairies, firkins and tubs	-
и	ISDCV	@ 16

State, entire dairies, firkins and tubs fair.
State dairy, firkins, fancy.
State dairy, firkins, choice 11 @12 State dairy, fair to good. WESTERN STOOK. Western Creamery, faucy...... reamery, Western, June, fancy... 141/4@15 reamery, Western, June, choice. estern imitation creamery, choice estern do, good to prime..... Vestern dairy, good.... Vestern dairy, ordinary

13 @15

The exports of butter from New York since May 1st, the beginning of the trad year, compare as follows:

CHEESE.

estern factory, tubs, June....... estern factory, tubs, fresh, fancy. estern factory, fresh, prime....

State, entire dairles, firkins and tubs

The market remains very quiet here, at unchanged quotations. At other points trade shows a little more activity, but there is nothing to indicate any improvement in values. At Chicago yesterday there was a fair trade reported, with fine stock held at outside prices. Stocks are slowly diminishing, with more or less winter cheese coming in. Quotations are as follows: Full cream autumn made cheddars, 9%c per lb; do twins, 9%@9%c; Young Americas, 10%c; 1-lb skims, 71/081/c; low grades, 40/7c; Swiss No. 1, 9%@10%c; brick, full creams, 8%@9%c. The New York market has not improved any during the week, either in price or increased activity. The movement has been rather lighter than the week previous, owing to the home trade falling off. Fancy grades are rather weak. Exporters

ut	yesterday were as follows:			
d	State factory, home trade selections,	10	40	10%
@	State factory, full cream fancy, col'd			1014
n	State factor, full cream, faney, white	10		10¼ 10¼
	State factory, full cream, choice State factory, fair		40	
or	State factory, fair		4 4	
10	State factory, full cream, common	8	@	8%
ng	State factory, light skims, prime, small		40	
	State factory, skims, prime, large	7		7%
78	State factory, skims good State factory, skims, medium		40	
80	State factory, full skims		0	
e-	Ohio flat, August make		40	10
	Ohio flat	7		
1,	Pennsylvania skims	1	0	1%
ls.	The exports of cheese from Ne	W	Y	ork

ince May 1, 1889. The Liverpool market yesterday was quot

ed dull, with poor demand; and quotations were 503. 6d. per cwt. for finest colored and

figures quoted a week ago.

TARIFF REFORM

In these days when the discussion on tariff reform is so general we are pleased see a journal devoted to the principle, namely the American Wool Reporter, publish the following in reference to a practical reform people generally:

The reduction in importations of English worsteds for the month of January as comyear is between 22 and 23 per cent. The January, 1889. Number of cases, 1,658,

January, 1890. Number of cases, 1,288, quivalent to 11,592 pieces, a decrease of 370 cases, or 3,331 pieces. The goods were chiefly light and medium weights. The lessening in importations is

due as much to the checking of undervalu ation, short measurements, etc., as to the change in classification. We always claimed that an honest en preement of the customs laws would be of more sound practical benefit to wool-grow ers and manufacturers than an increased duty on either wool or goods, and a con

COMBINATION SALE OF HORSES

tinuation of the dishonest practices of im

porters. Here is genuine tariff reform. Let

us have more of it.

Col. J. A. Mann, who has moved hi headquarters from Kalamazoo to the Capital City, announces a grand combination sale of horses for April 29th and 30th next. The sale will be well advertised in papers devoted to the horse interest, and a catalogue containing breeding and description of all the entries printed and circulated. The idea of such a sale is a good one, the location excellent, and the breeders of the State should lend encouragement to an enterprise which only requires a little backing to become a valuable feature to the horse interests of Michigan. Few breeders have the stock to hold a sale alone, and such an institution will afford them an opportunity to place their horses before the public at a comparatively light expense to themselves. Col. Mann writes us that he has already secured a number of entries, and expects to be able to offer a class of horses which will draw buyers from ali parts of this and other States, If you have a well bred horse or two, or a good pair of draught or carriage horses, have them entered and included in the catalogue. Entries close March 30th, and the catalogue will be issued as soon as possible afterwards.

Peppermint Roots.

BRIDGEPORT, Mich., Feb. 5, '90

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR :- I would be obliged if you or any of your sucscribers could inform me through your paper where sets or roots of peppermint can be purchased.
THOMAS SAYLOR.

Address Mr. Robert Bird, Romulus, Wayne Co., Michigan, and he will undoubtedly give you the desired information.

THE representatives of the wool-growers and the carpet manufacturers met at Washington on Saturday of last week, and finally settled their differences. An agreement to recommend to the Committee on Ways and Means the adoption of the schedule of duties on carpet wools explained by Hon. John T. Rich in his recent letter in the FARMER was adopted nearly unanimously. Messrs. Delano, Wallace and Bissell signed the agreement, but Mr. D. Harpster, of Onio, refused. On the part of the manufacturers there was virtually no dissent from the agree-

THE "VISIBLE SUPPLY."

SARANAC, Mich., Feb. 10th, 1890. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

At a meeting of the Lowell Distric Council P. of H., in comparing the market eports of your paper and the Farm Journal our paper shows a decrease in visible sup-3,650,130 bushels in wheat an the Journal gives an increase of 30,000,000 bushels. I would say that both papers are considered good authority. Now, where is the mistake? If the Journal had made nisprint of one cipher there would still be a difference of 6.650, 130 bushels. If this m take is in the FARMER please rectify it and answer through your columns.

This matter will be put before the Journal in a similar manner. By order of the committee. W. W. Woodman.

To answer the above inquiry understand ingly we should have been furnished with the date when the difference occurred, and it should also have been stated whether the decrease or increase was in comparison with the previous week's figures or those of the corresponding week of last year. We presume it was the latter, because there has not

been an increase of even three millions in the 'visible supply'' in any one week the past year. Below we summarize the reports of the "visible supply" as published in the FARMER, and which, upon comparison with the figures of the N. Y. Produce Exchange Weekly, which gives the figures as furnished by the officials of the N. Y. Produce Exchange, we find to be correct :

	1890,	1889,	Decrease
	Bushels.	Busnels.	Bushels
January 4	33,756,604	37,923.374	4,167,37
January 11	33,178,421	37,498,541	4,320,12
January 18	32,540,631	36 596,870	4,053,23
January 25	31,943,604	35,593,734	3,650,13
February 1	31,489,193	34,874,338	3,385,14

Our weekly reports are made up from the figures sent through the Associated Press from New York. We have compared then with the official figures and find them to be correct. The figures of the Farm Journal are taking under-priced goods, but only to a are wrong upon their face. There has never limited extent. Quotations in that market been such an increase as 30,000,000 bushels from one week to another, or between two corresponding weeks in separate years. The "visible supply" is the term used to indicate the stocks held at the principal points in this country, and reported weekly to the New York Produce Exchange. Here the figures are added together, the figures of the previous week and for the same week of the this information is sent out weekly by the Associated Press. The Chicago Board of Trade now prepares figures of its own, in the same manner. We use the New York series of years, while the Chicago figures the iniquity. have only been compiled for about two years. The difference between them is very slight indeed. Every issue of the FARMER since May, 1869, contains the amount of the 'visible supply' of the week in which it was issued, and we know by actual comparison that no such increase as 30,000,000 oushels was ever reported during that time

Oakland County Farmers' Institute.

The following is the programme of the Oakland County Farmers' Institute to be held at Clinton Hall, Pontiac, on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 17 and 18, 1890, under the auspices of the Protessors of the State Agricultural College:

Meeting called to order by President J. 'Hinderances to Success," J. J. McWhorter, ith Lyon; paper, The Silo," Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College; music; paper, "What can we do to insure impartial tax-ation," Jno. M. Norton, Rochester; question

EVENING SESSION, MONDAY, 7 O'CLOCK. Music; question drawer, 30 minutes; paper, "Fighting Insects," Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College; paper, "Dairy on the Farm," Prof. E. Davenport, Agricultural College; music; recitation, E. Moore, North Farmington; paper, "Diseases of Animals," Dr. J. H. Brodie, V. S., Pon-

MORNING SESSION, TUESDAY, 10 O'CLOCK, Prayer by Rev. N. G. Lyon; music; question drawer, 20 minutes; paper, "Farmers as Mechanics," Prof. Durand, Agricultural College; paper, "Little Things," Mrs. Maud Shattuck, Pontiac; music; paper, "Our Road System," E1win Paelps, Pontiac.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30 o'clock. Music: question drawer, 30 minutes music: question drawer, 30 minutes, paper, "The Farmer and the Lawyer." O. E. Angstman, Detroit; paper, "Oar Children's Inheritance," Mrs. H. J. Bowers, Clawson; music; recitation, E. Moore, North Farmington; paper, "Grasses," Prof. W. J. Beal, Agricultural College; paper, "Waster

on the Farm," A. J. Crosby, Farmington. EVENING SESSION, 7:00 o'clock. Music; question drawer, 30 minutes; pa "The Agricultural College," Presider O. Clute, Agricultural College; paper, "The Farm and the Farmer," Judge Aug. C. Baldwin, Pontiac; music; lecture, "The college," illustrated by stereopticon views,

President O. Clute, Agricultural College. The sessions will be interspersed with se lections of vocal and instrumental music, consisting of choruses of adults and children from the public schools, quartettes and vocal soles, and baritone, violin and plane solos. The music committee are taking great pains to make this feature of the meetings a success.

H. A. WYCKOFF, Sec'y.

Shiawassee County Farmers' Institute.

The second annual meeting of the Shia wassee County Farmers' Institute will be February 19, 1890. The following is the programme:

MORNING SESSION-9:30 o'clock. Music, Vernon Quartette; address of well come, M. L. Stevens; Response, F. N. Shepherd; music, Maple River Glee Club;

ident's address, N. K. Potter; recitation, Miss Bessie MacQueen; paper, Mrs. Byron Beard; question box, in charge of H. W Wallace. AFTERNOON SESSION-1:00 o'clock.

Vernon Quartette. EVENING SESSION-7:00 o'clock.

H. Stevens; Paper—Home Reading for Young Men and Women, Prof. H. J. McEuen; music; address—Co-operation, Mrs. Perry Mayo, of Battle Creek. All persons are invited to be present and take part in the discussions which will follow each paper and address.

E. A. BURNETT, Sec'y. THE Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, is the leading ladies' paper in the world.

THE WOOL-GROWERS AND THE CARPET MANUFACTURERS.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

In a brief address at the last annual meeting of the Wool-Growers' Association of New York, which you published last month, I made a statement in regard to the importation of carpet wools that has been questioned. That statement does need correcting, for on examination of the custom house returns for the year ending June 30th last, I find that there were 97,000,000 lbs. imported instead of 90,000,000 as I stated; and furthermore, that should the present rate of importation continue the amount

will reach 115,000,000 lbs. the current year. If all the carpets, all the rugs and all the blankets manufactured in the United States were made of wool, which is far from being the case, such an immense quantity could not possibly be used. At least one-half, or about 60,000,000 lbs., is used in the manufacture of clothing and for no other purpose, thereby avoiding the payment of a just duty, driving the domestic product from the home market, and furnishing our people with an article of inferior quality in its place.

What measure of protection is now pro posed for us? Under the present law this so-called carpet wool pays a duty of 21/4 cents on a valuation of 12 cents or under. five cents on all valued above 12 cents. Instead of correcting this wrong, it is now proposed to make it still more unjust to the American producer by advancing the dividing line from 12 cents to 15 cents, with a duty of eight cents on all valued above 15

'This woo!, which comes mainly from Smyrna, Bagdad, Syria, Persia, Cairo and the East Indies, does not cost, "port charges" included, 15 cents per pound. So that all this carpet wool will be admitted under the proposed law at the 21/2 cents duty. Should any of it be reshipped at Antwerp or London, and pay additional FARMER recently. "port charges" and commission, we know just how the business is managed. The highly respectable gentleman, living in Chestnut street or the Back Bay, who import the wools, commits no crime against the law of his own conscience (if he has a previous year given for comparison, and conscience); he swears to nothing; but the foreign agent, who is supposed by his employer to have no soul, must invoice every pound at at 15 cents or under, take the usual custom house oath, and the American figures because they can be compared for a producer must suffer the consequence of

Some of our wool-growers who were recently before the Ways and Means Committee, strangely imagine the standard samples now in use in the Boston and other custom houses, a safeguard against frauds. This wool is known commercially, the world over, as carpet wool; and the same description, the same classification, the same standard samples which have failed so utterly heretofore, are to be continued in use. If the wool is bought, as it certainly will be, at 15 cents and below, there will be no fraud committed; the defect will be in a law that allows the annual importation of at least 60,000,000 lbs. of pretty good clothing wool at a 2% cents duty.

And yet, within two days after demonstrating to the Ways and Means Committee that we could not live with the present VanHoosen, at 1:30 pt m. sharp, Monday. that we could not live with the present Prayer by Rev. C. C. Miller; music; address rates of duty, some, not all, of these repreof welcome by Mayor W. G. Hinman, sentative wool-growers were persuaded to response by President Van Hoosen; paper, give the combination against them still give the combination against them still greater advantages by extending the carnet wool limit to 15 cents. Verily "The credulity of dupes, like the invention of knaves, is inexhaustible!"

If you tackle one of these carpet knights you will find him loaded down with statistics; with pencil and tablet he will enter into a computation of percentages, and demonstrate that the prosperous (?) farmer is to reap unlimited benefits, while the struggling carpet weaver, who has absolute protection for his goods and almost absolutely free wool (for the wool he uses does not pay over 11/4 cents of duty per square yard of goods) can hardly keep his head above water.

There is one significant and stubborn fact that utterly demolishes all these free trade theories, sophistries, fallacies and figures; and that is, the wool is here, it has possession of the market, it has driven out the home grown article.

Proof: During the year 1889, over 100, cents and five cents duty; about 40,000, 15,000,000 of this imported wool has been sold and used. Of domestic wool there is in sight 75,000,000 lbs., and in the hands of farmers and local dealers about 20,000,000 lbs. Nearly 100,000,000 lbs. of our last clip unsold, and for which the market is as dead as Julius Cæsar. Yet these representatives, with ample knowledge of this condition of their own business, assert that this wool does not compete with ours, and shall hereafter be admitted almost duty free.

As any one could see, the manufacturers were mightly pleased with the result of their labors, and left Washington laughing broke in and carried off a bottle of it, evident in their sleeves and saying to each other, "How jolly green these countrymen were to consent to such an arrangement."

And now, let me ask these manufactur ers if they really believe that this apparentheld at the M. E. church, Perry, Wednesday, ly successful cunning is likely to be of permanent benefit to them? Do they imagine that a million farmers, with whom sheep husbandry is a leading branch of their business, will submit to this gross injustice without resistance? And if retaliatory measures are instituted will they have any right to complain?

Unless the "full and adequate protect tion" long since promised be speedily given to the suffering agricultural industries, this Music, Vernon Quartette; paper, Mrs. O.
H. Payne; recitation, Miss Lilah Wrigley; paper, Perry G. Holden; music, Maple River Glee Club; paper, P. V. M. Botsford; address, Governor Cyrus G. Luce; music, Vernon Quartette.

FARM for sale of 520 acres in Crocker township, Ottawa County. One of the best Business meeting, 7:00 to 7:30; music, farm houses in the county; ample barns and harge of Prof. H. J. McEuen; paper, Charles sheds, large apple orchards, well watered, and situated near the village of Nunica, on the D., G. H. & M. R. R. This is one of the best stock farms in the State; also well adapted to all kinds of grain, and will be sold very cheap. Immediate possession given. Will also be sold in parcels of 40 N. K. POTTER, Pres. acres and upwards to suit purchasers. Terms easy. For full particulars call on or address George D. Turner, care of First National Bank, Grand Haven, Mich.

Hunting Rabbits.

SALEM, Feb. 10, 1890. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Please inform me through the columns of

the FARMER if there is a law for bidding the use of ferrets to hunt rabbits; if so what is EVERETT LARNED. the fine? The game laws do not contain any provisions for the protection of rabbits. They

are not even mentioned.

HON. JOHN C. SHARP, of Jackson, has been appointed census supervisor of the first Michigan District, to his great surprise, as he was not an applicant for the position. This is one instance where the office sought the man and we are pleased to record the good luck of Mr. Sharp.

made from the juice of the watermelon. Whether it contains in concentrated form the colic of the melon, we are not informed.

It is said that a rich fruit syrup is now

Michigan. Michigan pine is being crowded out of the eastern markets by the Southern products. Wayne is to have a pickle factory. Williams

NEWS SUMMARY.

The State Oil Inspector put his mark on 271,745 barrels of oil in 1889, and 685 were r

The Grand Rapids Parlor Furniture Com pany lost \$35.000 by a fire which destroyed their warerooms, on Tuesday. R. L. Taylor, of Lapeer, has 450 colonies of

bees, and in an average year his honey har vest is estimated at 16,000 lbs. Evart's new waterworks, to replace the old which were too small for the growing town are now completed. The cost was \$11,000.

Charles E. Joyce, M. C. R. R. brakeman, ost his life at Saginaw on the 11th. It is supposed that he fell from his train while i It was the Wagar Lumber Company which

went from Ionia to Mobile, Ala., instead of the Wagner Lumber Co., as stated in the Mr. William Walton, of Williamston, was

wounded by the accidental discharge of gun while out rabbit-hunting, on the 11th, and died the following day. The deadlock on the Grand Rapids postmasership continues. It may still be of interest o those concerned, but everybody else regards

as a grey-whiskered chestnut. Birmingham's bonds for the building of wa erworks have been negotiated, and the village certain of a system, which will probably cost about \$15,000, in the near future The fish business at Bay City and the Sagi

naws is demoralized by the open winter. Fishermen dare not locate their shantles on he ice as is their custom in ordinary years. The four-year-old son of C. A. Brown, of psilanti, tell into a kettle of boiling lard in is father's meat market, on Tuesday, and

received injuries which may prove fatal. The old settlers of the Grand River Valley held a reunion at Grand Rapids this week. Twenty-six of the old residents were reported as having died since the last reunion, a year

Jan. 12, and was not heard of afterward until his dead body was found near a logging road in Roscommon County. Foul play is suspected. Prohibitionists met in convention in this city this week, to organize their elucational programme for 1890. The attendance was

good. Mrs. Lathrop and ex-Gov. St. John

Angus McMillen, of Deep River, left home

and others addressed the meeting. There are 29 Japanese students in the Unithe Emperor's birthday, which occurred on Tuesday, just as soon as they get some troublesome examinations out of the way.

The Jackson Patriot is after the scalp of Warden Hatch, of the Michigan State Prison; and insists on an explanation of sundry items on the expense account of the prison, which insinuates are not legitimately placed The last instance of the results of trying t

of a train occurred at Charlotte on the 11th. ozo Stempfler, of Carmel township, was injured. The Eastern Michigan Agricultural Society loked itself up and reorganized at Ypsilant bis week, with Wm. Campbell president; F. I. Bogardus, secretary; C. E. King, treasurer, nd J. F. Sanders, H. M. Curtis and W. H.

Hawkins business committee. Pr. Meivin Fosdick, who lived in Almena cownship, Van Buren County, twelve miles from Kalamszoo, was shot as he sat in his house, by some unknown person, who fired a shotgun at him through the window. It is hought his injuries are fatal.

An elm tree on Lansing's public square in the southeast part of the city was cut down this week. The diameter of the stump was five feet and six inches three feet from the ound, and the tree was 110 feet high. Seems shame o cut so fine a specimen. The late James Andrews, of Pontiac, who

oft an estate of \$36,600, left directions in his 000,000 lbs. of carpet wool were imported (one half of it clothing wool disguised) at 279 cents and two cents dity, about 40,000,000 lbs. of the first and second class was
also imported at 10 and 12 cents. All but
15,000,000 of this imported wool has been
15,000,000 of this imported wool has been and his bondsmen will have to make good the loss. It is said aid extended to the St. Joseph Valley railroad company was the cause of the

> Mrs. Harriet Wilcox, of Lansing, has been naving a good deal of difficulty with the Michigan Condensed Milk Company, also of Lansing, which instituted proceedings against her for alleged adulteration of milk furnished the company. Mrs. Wilcox won the case. Now she turns the tables on the milk company and sues for \$10,000 damages for malicious prosecution. A Mt. Clemens physician thinks he has got a couple of burglars "on the hip." He fixed up a chemical fluid calculated to beat the

signal service as a weather prophet, burglars ly thinking it something good to drink. Now the douter says they'll die of cancer of the stemach if they don't show up and get relief from him, as he only has the combination. Mrs. Wilbur Henderson, of Chicago, has given to the village of Portland a library of 500 volumes of standard literature, including several sets of encyclopedias. This is a fine nucleus for a public library, and the gener-

us donor has intimated her intention to add to the library from time to time. Now Port-land ought to "get a hustle on herself" and provide a suitable place and custodian for the to Port Huron to make some purchases, and ordered her horses cared for at a botel stable. elling the hostier he would find a bag of oats n the wagon. The merchant of whom she ought her goods by mistake placed a bag of nion seed worth \$16 in the wagon, the hosler evidently thought it some new kind of

oats, for he says he fed it to the horses, and now the merchant mourns the loss of the Col. Samuel Wells, of Grand Rapids, mem-ber of the board of managers of the Soldiers' Home, is in uncomfortably hot water on account of a charge of receiving a gratuity for bringing about the sale of Whitney & Saun-ders' road-house, adjoining the Home, which was purchased by the State under an act apwas purchased by the State under an act approved by Gov. Luce last July, providing for an appropriation of \$4,000 for the purchase. Mr. Whitney offered Col. Wells a commission of \$150 if he would sell the property for \$4.000, and the \$150 was paid after the passage of the bill, in recognition, Mr. Whitney says, of the Colonel's good offices in working for the bill.

While icemen in the southern part of the State are swearing at the weather bureau, and the manufacturers of sleighs and cutters complain they haven't sold a bob this winter the Straits of Mackinac were reported blocked with ice on the 12th, and railroad communiwith ice on the 12th, and railroad communi-cation between upper and lower peninsulas Paris, who returned to the French capital for

cut off. The St. Ignace, the famous ice crushing transfer steamer, was blocked in the ice four miles from Macking City, with sixty passengers on board. Ten persons walked over the icefield to the city on the 12th, ac-

compilshing the perilous journey in safety The King will case, which opened in the Circuit Court here Dec. 5th, 1859, and has been steadily in progress ever since, went to the jury on Thursday. One hundred and twenty witnesses were called, and the testimony taken made an estimated total of two ircuit Court here Dec. 6th. 1889 ien words, the expense of transcrib hich will be \$1,600. Court costs amount to \$5,260, and the cost to both parties amount to five times that sum. The propinvolved is worth \$100,000. The case was clied in forces. cided in favor of the plaintiffs. Geo. C. Bate and elster, of this city, but will go to the Supreme Court before it reaches final settlement.

dieneral.

Last year 28,000 Canadians came over the order to settle in the United States.

Although the United States hasn't much of navy, it costs \$900,000 for coal for it,

Henry M. Stanley is coming to America as oon as he finishes the report of his Afr

The Manitoba Legislature has passed a law abolishing the use of French as the efficial language of the province. Theodore Thomas, the famous musical di-

rector, is soon to marry a Ch cago lady of high social position, Miss Rose Fay. It is said the wolf hound which belonged to the late Emperor William is on exhibition at the New York dog show, and will be sold for

The Findlay, Ohio, gas field embraces about 144 mires, and the wells produce five million cubic feet of natural gas per day. The life of a good well is from 10 to 20 years.

A fire in Farwell & Co.'s large dry goods house at Chicago did \$475,000 worth of damage. About 2,500 persons are thrown out of employment. Two men were fatally hurt, A bill has been introduced into the Senate

oviding for the appointment of a committee investigate the present depressed condition of the agricultural interests of the country. Bishop Fink, of Kansas, referring to the Farmers' Alliance movement, says no Catho lic can join the order because it is secret and has a chapiain and religion of its own; and has so advised the churches under his jurisdic-

At Burlington, Mont., Thomas Bryant, 16 years old, was discovered by his mother in the act of robbing her trunk, in which she had 300. The boy drew a pistol and shot her ead, then fied with the money, but afterward gave himself up.

The boiler of an engine attached to a pasenger train on the Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghtogheny railroad exploded at Douglas. Pa., on the 13th, causing the death of 32 pe ns, including the engineer, crew, and a arge number of laborers.

000, and which in two years has done a business of \$1.125,000, has been ordered closed as an unsafe institution by the Public Examiner, whose business it is to look into the workings and methods of trust associations. At Lathrop, Mo., where the women raided the saloons of the town, and pretty well wrecked them, there is great excitement over the action of one of the saloonists, who has

The American Building and Loan Associa-

on, of Minneapolis, capitalized at \$10,000.

sworn out affidavits for the arrest of 75 wo-men who participated in the affair. Citizens will stand by the ladies. The Sioux reservation in South Dakota has been formally opened to settlement. Nine million acres are included in the tract. This means more farms, more wheat, bigger sup ply, lower prices. The Oklahoma scramble was repeated, the settlers being all ready to take up the choice sites the moment could be legally entered.

The Indians at Devil's Lake, N. D., numbering between 800 and 1,000, are starving and destitute of ciothing. These are among the very few self-supporting aborigines, and the reason of their destitution is the same as that which has operated so disastrously against the white settlers, namely, the failure of their crops for several years.

The mayor of Antwerp, O., Samuel Long seems to have been allowing the town to run itself. He has been arrested charged with a number of offenses, including failure to turn ver money collected for fines and licenses. llowing business houses to be open on Sun with requests of council, etc.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker discussed save time and cross a railroad track in front the preposition in his annual report for the establishment by the government of a limited postal telegraph before the House committee on postoffices and post roads this week. He wants the government to lease the wires for carrying on the business, and has a scheme by which carriers will deliver the telegrams. The preposition does not involve a big ap-propriation from the U.S. treasury.

Sait Lake City, Utah, rejoices in the fact that the "Gentiles" scored a victory over the Mormons at the city elections on Monday. The municipal council for the first time in the history of the city, is controlled by Gentiles who also elected mayor, recorder, assessor, treasurer and marshal, by majorities ranging from 500 to 800. The Mormons charge fraud, iliegal registration, &c., &c., but the Gentiles are jubilant over their victory, and decorated the town in honor of it.

roduces more nickel than there is a market for. The ore undergoes a process of roasting analogous to that of charcoal burning, and after this roasting is smelted in a furnace "jacketed" with running water to enable it to sustain the heat necessary to reduce the mineral to fluidity. The resulting product is sent to Swansea, in Wales, where the nickel is extracted by secret processes which no one in this country has been able to discover. A bill to charter and legalize a State lotter in North Dakota has passed one house of the Legislature. It will secure an annual revenue to the State of \$100,000, and that is what the Corislature is cited. It is phared \$200,000.

Legislature is after. It is charged \$600,000

has been spent "where it would do the most

good" to secure the passage of the bill. It is celleved the governor will veto the bill, and that the attempt will be made to pass it over the veto. The President has been appealed to, to use his influence to defeat the bill. Martha Wright and her evangelists were mobbed at Hull, just across the river from Ottawa, Ont., on the 11th. They attempted to hold services, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., but over a thousand of the rough element of the town took possession of the town and finally attacked and wrecked the building where the meeting was to be held. Miss Wright was struck by a stone, but not burt

badly. Several persons were injured. The Dominion parliament will look into things. sewing machine millionaire, died at Brooklyn recently. Hers was an eventful and not particularly happy life, notwithstanding her beauty, money, and social position. She was a great belle in Parisian society, where she made a marriage de convenance with a man twice her age, from whom she was soon divorced. Then she became stage-struck, and went on the road as star in a company which she maintained at at her own expense. She became infatuated with an actor name langs, and the two were married by Henry Ward Beecher. She left her second choice in a very few days, and resumed her forme name of La Force.

The superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in New York city says there are 100,000 children der seven years of age who have a burial in-surance on their lives, in that city. And drunken, brutal mothers maltreatheir child-ren to obtain the insurance through their death. The highest amount for which they are insured is \$120. Five year old May Col-lins, who was rescued from an inhumat mother by the society, had an insurance of \$40 on her life; which the mother seemed determined to obtain by a course of brutal beat ings, in one of which the child's arm was broken. It will be remembered that Mrs. Whitely, of Philadelphia, murdered her two Whitely, of Philadelphia, murdered her two on their lives.

Foreign:

Mount Zoo, an inactive volcano near Fukamount 200, an inactive volcano near rusa-yama, Japan, began to erupt January 16th, and covered the surrounding country a feot deepswith sand and stones. The damage to property was very great, but no lives were

the avowed p army, in viole France all pro-has been ar years' impris

A letter fr at Paris, stat teacher in the discovered to in her posses servitude at with undue f prison, whon sults. The di and flogged i prison; and i the same da her example

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D. DONALDSON,

Send in your FIRS? COMBINA

of J. A. To be held APRIL S ▲ breeders' sale Mares, Colts, Also a Special

hence there is of horses in the grounds, first of Please send in J. Baird, Lans 29th.

Percheron

STALLION

FOR SHORTH

will be sold ch JOHN d14-3m Black Perc For Sale at a

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grade Percheron sta both sexts. Inspec-ence will receive pro

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FOR TEN CHOICE HOLSTE Will sell cheap for orrespondance will

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prison; and Madam Shida committed suicide the same day by potsoning herself. Other women, tearing similar treatment, followed her example, and the male political prisoners, confined in a prison a few miles away, hearing of the circumstances, revolted en masse. The troops were called out, the convicts overpowered, and the usual wholesale shooting, if wging and torturing followed. It would seem Kennan's descriptions of the herrors of

Kennan's descriptions of the horrors of

ssia's convict prisons have not been exag

Hickory Grove Stock Farm.

Young Shorthorn Bulls.

I have three young bulls, two yearlings and a calf, of the Fesnel Duchess family, sired by Fer. Duke, among them the calf that stood first in his class at the Deroit International Exposition, which will be sold at reasonable prices if applied for soon. These bulls are not only fine individuals, but their breeding is excellent. Call and see them or write for particulars.

AUCTION SALE

Farm and Carriage Horses, Roadsters

and Poland-China Swine,

PONTIAC FAIR GROUNDS.

Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1890, AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP.

teen Hambletonians, three matched teams, mber of single horses and colts of different Many are large, rangy horses, sanding 15½ to 1344 hands high, and weighing from to 1:300 lbs., having good style and action, bred, ifred by such horses as Goldenbow Snadelard Prince by Enchanter, and others od breeding.

A. E. GREEN, Proprietor.

of good breeding.

Ten head 'f Poland China swine of the prizewinning Princess family; also of the Black
Molly. All eligible for registry in the O. P. C. R.
TERMS OF SALE—On sums over \$10 one year's
time will be given on good indo:sed notes with
interest at 7 per cent.

1890.

Send in your Entries at Once for the

FIRST GRAND

of J. A. MANN & CO.,

To be held at Lansing, Mich.

APRIL 29th and 30th.

breeders' sale of Trotters, Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, Saddle and Harness Horses.

Also a Special Sale of Draft Horses.

Lansing being the central part of the State hence there is no better for a sale of this kind of horses in the U.S. Good buildings, good grounds, first class hotels, good R.R. facilities Please send in curries early to J.A. Mann or J. Baird, Lansing, Mich. Entries close March

Percherons for Sale.

Pure bred and high grade

FOR SALE

SHORTHORN BULLS.

sired by Lord Kirklevington of Eric 44182 15 to 8 months old. These are fine individuals and will be sold cheap.

A Choice Registered

Black Percheron Stallion

For Sale at a Reasonable Price.

For Sale at a Reasonable Frice.

Coming three years old, with style action and quality; without blemish; weight now about 1,600 lbs. Sire and dam both prize winners and owned by us. Also a very fine coach style, grade Percheron stallion, and young stock of both sex-s. Inspection invited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

PARSONS & BALDWIN.

Black Meadow Farm,

ROYAL OAK, MICH.,

STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS,

BATES-BRED SHORTHORNS,

The high-bred trotting stallion

Teusha Grondie 5001,

make the season of 1830 at Black Meadow for by the season, without return privileges. In Grondie was sired by Spartacus 1823; dam by Belmont 64; g. d. Judith (dam of Hartford

am of Ormond, 2:27%) by

BERKSHIRE PIGS!

JOHN P. SANBORN,

J. A. MANN.

E. WOODMAN,

PAW PAW, MIC

PORT HUBON, MICH

PARSONS & BALDWIN, Watervliet, Mich.

D. DONALDSON, Auctioneer.

A. A. WOOD,

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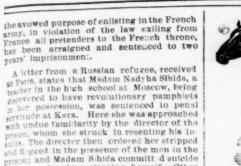
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AMOS PARMENTER, Prop., American Merino Sheep and

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I began breeding Poland-Chana swine in 1898.

My purchases have all been from the herd of L.

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the boar Black Success, bred by E. J. Klever.
I have now for sale some extra pigs from Barnes'
Luck, Luck Again, and Black Success. Pigs not
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- PROPRIETORS OF -"LAKE VIEW" STOCK FARM.



Breeders of pure bred Polaud-China swine and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the past five years than any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as gilt-odged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior lat of young boars and sows, dark in color and effine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.

LARGE English Berkshires.

My boars won the highest prizes at the largest fairs in Canada, and at the Tri-State Fair at Toledo, Ohio. in 1887; also first prize and diploma at the Michigan State Fair. In 1888 they won the first prize in class and the diploma for best of any age. At the Wisconsin State Fair they won every first and sweepstakes they were entered for (two firsts and two sweepstakes.) In 1889 at the Michigan State Fair my hogs won every first prize they were showed for and there were five herds in competition, such as J. W. Hibbard's and others. First on yearling boar; first and second on boar under one year; first and third on two year old sows; first, second and third on yearling sows; first and second on sows under one year; and the diploma for the best boar any age. I don't show my hogs at the small fairs, but they have won the highest honors at the largest fairs in the world and they have always had strong competition. nave always had strong competition.

Mention Michigan Farmer when writing.

COLDWATER, MICH. SPRING VALLEY HERD

B. N. COOLEY,



I have extra good young boars and sows, all sire by the boar Star of the West 15703, which has proved an extra sure stock hog. He was sired by the noted boar Lawrence's Hoosier Tom 39-83, ohio Record, and which I have recently sold to head the herd of B. O. Williams, Prospect, Marion Co., Ohio. The pigs I offer are large and growthy, in good shape for business, and out of an extra good lot of sows. They will be sold at very reasonable prices. Write at once for particulars.

I have also two young Shorthorn bulls for sa'e, fit for service, one sired by Fennel Duke of Sideview 2d, at the head of the Agricultural College heid, and the other by my bull Duke Royal.

Also a few good yearing Merino rams, un-

Royal.

Also a few good yearling Merino rams, unregistered but well bred and heavy spearers.
I sheared from 87 sheep last spring 1,259 lbs. of Inquiries will receive prompt attention.

MOUND SPRING BREEDING FARM! J. W. HIBBARD, Proprietor. BENNINGTON, SHIAWASSEE COUNTY, MICH.

of improved breeding and unexcelled individuality; my herd having won more prizes at the leading fairs of Michigan in the past four years than any other, having been shown at all of the leading fairs, and all stock shown has been bred by me. by me.
SHORTHORNS—The following families are represented in our herd: Oxford Vanquish, Young Phyllis, Adelaide, etc.
AMERICAN MERINOS—Sheep of approved breeding. Individual merit a specialty. Personal inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.
All stock recorded and guaranteed as represented.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE.

BERKSHIRES.

SOME ONE was telling me, I don't remember who it was, that you thought quite strong of buying a good, well bred Berkshire sow and a young Berk boar, but nearly all breeders except Oliver, of Flint, held prices up on this kind of stock beyond what are practic it at present low prices of pork. Well, what I wanted to say to you is this: We have still on hand a good collectim of Berkshire brood sows, and also a finebunch of Berk boars, that will weigh from 50 to 75 lbs. each, and this month we will sell you a sow bred and throw in a boar pig; or we will sell you a pig and throw in a sow. Or, if you prefer, we will throw them both in at price of one. Boars of breeding age all gone. There is an end to all things.

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Todd Improved Chesters

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The Brookside Stock Farm is where you will find as good Poland-China swine, Shropshire sheep and Bronze turkeys as can be found anywhere. Pedigrees furnished with all sales. Prices low. Write your wants or come and see as.

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Out and in the river is winding The links of its long red chain, Through the belts of the dusky pineland And gusty leagues of plain.

Only at times a smoke wreath With the drifting cloud rack joins-The : moke of the hanting lodges of the wild Assiniboines!

And with one foot on the water, And one upon the shore, The Angel of Shadow gives warning That day shall be no more.

Is it the clarg of wild geese Is it the Indian's yell That lends to the voice of the north wind

The tones of a far off bell? The voyage ur smiles as he listens To the sound that grows apace. Well he knows the vesper ringing

Of the tells of St. Boniface. The bells of the Roman mission That call from their turrets twain To the boatman on the river,

To the hunter on the plain Even so on cur mortal journey, The bitter north winds blow,

And thus upon life's Red River Our hearts, as oarsmen, row.

And when the Angel of Shadow Rests his feet on wave and shore, And our eyes grow dim with watching, And our hearts faint at the car.

Happy is he who heareth The signal of his release, In the bells of the Holy City. The chimes of eternal peace.

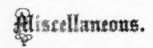
-John Greenleaf Whittier

FEBRUARY.

Already the feet of the winter fly, And the pulse of the earth begins to leap. Waking up from her frezen sleep, And knowing the beautiful spring is nigh.

Good St. Valentine wanders by. Pausing his festival day to keep-Already the feet of the winter fly, And the pulse of the earth begins to leap.

To life she wakes; and a smile and a sigh-Language the scoffer holds so cheap-Thrill her with melody dear and deep And spring with its mating time is nigh; And the pulse of the earth begins to leap.



THE IND OF THE GAME.

Of the eleven passengers on the Italian ship "L'vorto," bound for Marseilles via Gibralter, Helen Austen was the only one who was taking the veyage for pleasure, unconstrained by ill-health. On the afternoon when they had sighted the Azores she was walking on the deck, her gray curls shining milvery in the sun, her fresh face tinged with the excitement brought by a glimpse of land, her brown eyes alight with anticipation of what lay beyond.

"Helen," called Mrs. Baker, an amorphous, middle-aged woman securely wedged in a steamer-chair, as the tall figure repassed her for the twentieth time, "do sit down. You will have nervous prostration at this rate. You are not still a minute, from the time they wake me by washing the decks 1111 they have that awful, indigestible supper. Do sit down."

"I can't, Aunt, dear," said Helen, with a langh. For the last few days she had fallen into the habit of laughing from pure delight in the life of the sea. "I must walk my mile. Did the captain say it was seventyfour times up and down?"

44 I don't know. Here's Mr. Eastman: ask him. He's the only other crazy one on board."

Arnold Eastman, editor of the "American "Timen," an old-young man, with a brown face and brown mustache, had some up just in time to fall into step with Helen, as she moved away. He was an intimate friend. A week ago the two women had been ignorant of his existence; but now the sea change which creeps over social life on the waves had translated him from mere man into a

he began. "What shall we begin with?" W "How many miles to Barbareen? Ob, how impossible it is to be sensible and consecutive here! I feel myself degenerating every day. There's a spell of folly over us, 48n't there? I don't wonder all these neryously-prostrated people were sent on a seavoyage. Such mental rest amounts to

"Don't be personal," said Eastman. "I may not look it, but remember I'm one of the victims of over-work. I wish I hadn't

told you. I believe you despise ill-health." 44 Oh, no, no!" she said, so shocked and pained that he at once repented. "Oh, you would not say that if you knew how intimately I have lived with sickness. I must tell you now. My sister was an invalid for years, torn in shreds with pain, and I was with her always, through the worst of it.

The end only came a year ago." They had reached the stern and stood looking at the foamy wake of the vessel. Her eyes were filled with a retrospective trouble,

instantly reflected in his. "I am sorry," he said, awkwardly, longing to put his hand over the slim white one that lay on the rail.

"'Tis your cue,' " she laughed, turning to him with one of the quick transformations which charmed and bewildered him. "Come, or dinner will be ready and I shall never dare face Captain Florio with my record in-

As they hurried up and down, scraps of conversation were wafted to them, at which they exchanged an occasional smile, though the tenor was not new.

44 Yes, I'm homeopathy," came aggres sively from Mrs. Smiles, who had been or dered complete rest from proselytizing the heathen. "Homeopathy I've lived, and

homeopathy I mean to die." "Nevertheless, you are on the wrong track," said Gervinus Todd, professor of belles lettres in a western university. Though small of statue, and asthmatic of voice, he proclaimed himself the mouthpiece of a great system. "The alkaloids are life-sustaining, life-renewing. You have a cold, let us say; after you've made up your mind you may the fifties and sixties, but that might be bet-

you take three granules of quinine every half-hour until you find relief."

"Yes, or you take aconite, and find relief at once," observed Mrs. Smiles, to nobody

"As for me, a good black dose that will kill or cure," said Mrs. Baker, impartially scornful to heterodox schools. "I never took any homeopathic medicine but once; then I ate up the whole bottle of sugarplums, and might have swallowed them inside the glass, for all the good they did me."

"Do you mean to say you didn't approve after that test?" inquired Mrs. Smiles, with dignified irony. "Oh, yes," returned Mrs. Baker, dryly.

'I liked them very well, I've got a sweet tooth of my own." "There's something in having a pet sys-

tem, isn't there?" asked Eastman, softly, as they moved out of ear-shot. "Occupation, at least,"

"Yes, and how they do quarrel! Sometimes I feel quite left out in the cold, when they begin their serious after-dinner tourna-

"I'll tell you how to remedy that," said he, with the eagerness of one determined to

score even an insignificant point for himself. 'You can rail at me."

"On what ground?" "Oh-'here in Denmark!"

One may remark, in passing, that weak puns and irrelevant quotations find themselves in excellent standing at sea. "But I don't know your foibles."

" Pretend you do. Oh, I'll tell you; let us have an original game all to ourselves. Let's play we are very old acquaintances, that we knew each other when we were school children, and haven't met since."

"Wouldn't that be rather a silly game? inquired she, lifting her delicate prows with the charming impertinence allowed a woman who, though she does not assume she is loved, yet knows she is admired. "Never mind, though; perhaps that recommends it here. Then henceforth, when the others balance pills and powders, we will recall the past. No doubt we shall both enjoy it hugely, it allows such scope for egotism. I must run away now. I see Auntie is preparing to

When she had left him, Eastman walked the deck by himself, musing; "I wonder if the sister's illness prevented her marrying!" How could be find ou? Mrs. Baker had told him a host of interesting facts in the past week-among them, that all the Austens had white hair, and that Helen's began to turn at nineteen-but would her native impulses lead her as far as this, and, on the

whole, did he hope they would? After dinner, almost every one wentagain on deck, and while the sweet voiced tenor, going to Mentone to die, sang impassioned songs of life and love, Eastman, impelled by the motive which moves some men to talk to some women, began to tell Helen "all about it"-where he was born, how he became a journalist, and even how he had been

"She was so astonishingly pretty, in a milkmaid sort of way," he said, apologetically; "and I mourned for years after she

"Did she marry another?" inquired she,

demurely. "Yes, she did, that much married gentleman. Well, I thought I was broken-heart ed, but, do you know, when I met her last summer, I found she was exactly like everybody else, gnd that I didn't care a jot for Then I cursed myself for the sleepless nights I had wasted in thinking of her, when I might have been composing inmortal editorials; and ever since I have found it difficult to call up enough sentiment for sym-

"I suppose you remember that I warned you against her at the time?" Perplexed for an instant only, he broke

into a laugh, and took up the game. "Yes, you were uncommonly good to me," ne said, gravely. "Even then you saw ber

fatal likeness to the majority; but I was a fool and wouldn't hear to you." "It seemed a pity that such a well-inten tioned lad as you should be under the spell of a hill-wife, pretty and hollow. I remember how my patience failed when you went about with her photograph hung round your

neck, oatside your coat; I have often felt, though, that I was too severe with you at the time you wept so copiously over that "Oh, come now!" cried he, roused to self-

defense; apparently there are things no man "Yes, you did, and you hated me with a

mortal hatred because I said she wore imitation lace. You didn't speak to me for two weeks by the clock." "Well, at any rate; you might let bygones

die a natural death and forgive me for it. Come, let us be friends." He held out his

"A sudden thought strikes me- let us swear eternal friendship," she quoted, mockingly. "But let us first join the others, for schools of medicine have lost their power to charm, and conversation lan-

guishes over there." He followed her, wondering whether it was the moonlight alone which had woven such radiance about her, or if it could be that she was not quite "like everybody else" to him. Just now, he owned he was not sufficiently sane and temperate to judge, and meanwhile, till he could get his true bearings, how interesting it would be, nay, how necessary it had become-to know why she

never married! A cycle of land acquaintance is as nothing compared with the spontaneous generation of intimacy on a sea voyage. Eastman was amused and delighted to find he had become known among the invalid passengers as

"Would your friend mail our letters for as at Gibraltar?" asked Miss Greene, the pink-eyed and timid, speaking also in behalf of her win sister. "We don't understand the currency, and it would be dread-

ful to have our letters held for postage!" Helen arranged for her friend with a blush but with much readiness; and Eastman, overhearing the conversation, began a triumphal whistling solo, only to receive a further drop of joy in hearing her humming the same air to herself. Then he rang down the curtain on his own performance and

brought her a rug. That day at Gibraltar!

"Oh, what a thing it is to wake in port wine of life growing thin and sour among my wife. You never answered it."

never see land again!" cried Mrs. Baker, thus admirably voicing the joy of even the foreign preparation warranted to give body away. Still, she could not resent the speech w who had expected to survive the voyage.

"And is that really Africa over there? It grand passion, he thought, then all might ooks like a line of haze. I can't believe it's be different. He was attracted by her, solid land inhabited by black folks, with yataghans and cords and creeses."

"Let nothing surprise you," counseled Sastman. "We may even see Othello when "Actually? Do they give it in Spanish.

For my part, I'd a thousand times rather stay out-of-doors and see the sights.' No one found it necessary to explain in the joy of preparation for a day's holiday,

have passed unregarded. They were rowed ashore, and Eastman was deputed to order breakfast at the hotel. Dyspepties forgot their anticipations, and

from the sea Mrs. Malaprop herself might

Professor Todd doled out three granules apiece with a jovial hand. "Try a piece of this sole," recommended Eastman, innocently, expecting to find old

complaints still at a premium. "A piece !" cried the champion dyspep tic, with his mouth full; "I want a whol one. Waiter, this way. What extraordin ary fresh butter! but then it's much better than that Italian stuff they ought to call cheese,"

Later, when the party wound its way up over the rocks by the little bridle-path known all too well by the astute donkeys, Eastman, spendthrift-like, let time and place pass unregarded and devoted his attention to Helen. She was in royal bloom, from the joy of life and motion. Her eyes shone, her heeks were scarlet, and that strange white air became their brilliant foil.

"Oh, I never saw so many flowers," she called to him, as he rode behind. "There is something like a new and wonderful oxalis. Could that be sweet alyssum on that slope above? Was there ever such an en-

chanting day?" "Don't be fickle. Think of some of those other mornings when we rode together. Do you remember how we used to get up before

daylight and gallop down to the sea?" "Of course, through those country lanes ined with wild roses and smelling of sweet

ern."

"And you used to say: 'Let the ponie walk till we get to the bridge, and then go over with a rush and clatter." She looked round at him with brightly

challenging eyes. "Ab, you've actually done that with somebody, or you wouldn't have thought of

t. Confess!" "Yes, I nave, with my old chum, Fred Beales, whom I premised to meet in England within a fortnight. But then you know you and I did it, too, and jealous enough

Fred was of you." "You needn't try to amuse me to-day, she announced, accepting from her donkey boy a huge, many-colored bouquet. "I don't want to pretend to anything. I feel as if I were young-like the gods-only not knowing good and evil. The evil has vanished

away." Eastman himself began to grow a little intoxicated with the bright sky and earth,

and the brilliant creature before him. "How lovely gray hair can be," he caught nimself thinking. "Young? No wonder she feels young. With a being like that, youth is perennial, always returning, like

the summer." Among the shifting scenes of that day he caught glimpses into the region of pure to frame an article on that episode of her buying a lace shawl of that wily Moor, in a little dark shop. With what naive, helpless grace she turned to beg his help in combatting the wretch, and how regal she became when, throwing the rich things over her head, she looked at him with frank and friendly eyes, containing no challenge to

admiration! Once on board the "Livorno" again, the party separated to meet no more till Marselles was at hand. Then, with their first greetings, the invalids referred to their packing as the cause of this brief retirement, though each one suspected his neighbor as he spoke, until Mrs. Baker startled them into

confession with a bomb of truth. "Packing!" cried she, when the pale and wavering ghosts of the late revelers again appeared on deck. "I've been seasick. I never knew before that a steamer was cap-

able of tipping six different ways at once." "Madam, your experience has not been unique," said Professor Todd, showing a noble emulation. "Had it not been for twelve additional granules, I must have

been prostrated." Meanwhile, the two friends were standing together near Mrs. Baker, awkwardly feel-

ing their way to what might be farewells. "I believe you go to Mentone for your stay;" asked she. "I did think of it," he returned, with

laborate carelessness; "but I've been dread

ing its atmosphere of ill health." "True; doubtless itswarms with invalids."

"I had thought of Nice." He wondered if the breath could be one of

"The Hotel Bristol," he continued, shyly,

as if awaiting permission. "And I'm thankful to hear it!" aros Mrs. Baker's comfortably approving voice at his side. " Helen, I shall write your uncle Hiram. He hates to have us travel

Behold then, all general farewells having been said. Eastman settled at Nice, so near his new friend that the exigencies of amuse ment brought them together hour after hour Yet he was not satisfied, but every day more irritable and uneasy. He was in daily expectation of the telegram which would call him to England, where he had promised to meet Fred Beales and sail with him to America. His old chum had been desperately il!, and caught at the fact of his friend's brief vacation with such childish joy at the thought of a traveling companion that, not even for his own advantage, could Eastman disappoint him now. And, after all, why should he even nurse the thought of longer lingering? Why should be dream of winning a prize, so late in life? They were both past their first youth, and had doubtless fallen, with equal persistency, into the rut of solitary habits. He was sufficiently comfortable, with his dusty editorial den. and his Bohemian life shared by a few choice

ter than spolling it altogether with some and flavor. If he were but still capable of a without assuming an earnestness matching charmed, but doubtless the climate had some thing to do with that. Such reflections oc cupied his colder momente, but they were not such as could preserve their front in Hel-

en's presence. He was not only acting courier but news monger in general to the two women.

"I have the pleasure of informing you, he announced, one morning, as he entere their salon, "that the Mid-lent festivities begin to-morrow." Mrs. Baker looked up from her perennia her voice trembled: "but I think we are

knitting. "Festivities in Lent!" she italicized, in her fat staccato. "I should think in a Pop

ish country like this they'd much better be humbling themselves and eating ashes. No; they put it on their heads, don't they? Just like their dirty habits!" "For three days we are permitted to in-

dulge in a miniature carnival. There is Corso Blanc, when the promenade will be draped in white, and eke the revelers who frequent it. By day there will be fetes des fleurs. Ladies, I am your humble suppli ant; I beg you to accompany me through this procession of gayeties."

"Not I, thank you," said Mrs. Baker knitting sturdily. "Three-one-three You are very kind, but I don't know wha Hiram would say if I should trust myself and confessed it with the same noble frank among those wild French and Italians. I ness she had shown him through every hour dare say they'li have a genuine orgy before of their brief acquaintance. they get through. Helen may go; she's afraid of nothing."

Eastman turned to entreat her; but sh

net persuasion halfway. "Oh, Aunt, if I may!" she cried, putting a fool, where were you? Wasn't there some her hands together in a girl's fever of excitement. "I long to see it." "There will be a masked ball," insinuated

Eastman, the tempter. "I draw my line at the ball," she laughed 'I am too old for that, but not for throw

ing flowers-dear me, no!" If Eastman was no longer young, he was at least elate with a somewhat unreasonable warmth of boyish pride in her when, next riage filled with violets and camellias. Helen

wore a white gown and her face was radiant. old women who stood at the entrance of the promenade, proffering flowers for sale, and laying out of circles, or the taking of di-Helen's instant blush did not lessen the brilliancy of her beauty. But in the exciteconscicusness, and became possessed only carefully drives it home with a deliberate with the vivacious spirit of the moment. She tossed her flowers with a half timie grace bewitching in one so stately; she caught the

prodigal favors of others with girlish delight. "Oh," she cried, when they entered the salon again, where Mrs. Baker still sat knitting. "I should like to live in a carnival

forever!" Eastman, going to his room, found a tele gram from London. Beales had engaged passage for the third; would he start for London on the next day? He tossed aside the odious slip of paper and sat blankly down to think. A moment ago he had been with Helen, careless of the prospect of leaving her: now, with his orders to march staring him in the face, he knew it would be impossible to leave her unless she sent him. As he real zed his need of her he was seized with panic. What chance had a lover who had rnown a woman bursly three weeks, and who, having no time to lose, could not even qualify his phrasina? He grew desperate, dressed in haste and went down to dinner, not daring to think even of success or rail. Question. In boring his hole he sometimes ire. He was too absorbed even to notice to note his excitement or to say, when his hand grew cold and trembled, "I am still young;

After dinner he hurried to their salon.

"Mrs. Baker," he began, "may we go for ast a little walk? The town is very quiet and finally certain that there is something up here; the high jinks are all going on down by the promenade. I don't believe Miss Austen has really seen Nice by moonlight." to the hole as far as it will go and leaves it

"Of course she can go," said her guardian, cheerfully. "She's a free agent, though there. - Forest and Stream. she isn't a Daisy Miller. Ask her." "The night is heavenly," he urged, turn-

ing to her. "You may never see another Helen hesitated, yielded, and in ten min utes more was walking away with him under the summer sky. The town lay placid in the flooding moonlight, and the scent of a thousand flowers filled the air. They took the road toward Cimiers, and both were absolutely silent, she constrained by the beau-

ty of the night, and he by her presence. "I am going away to-morrow," he said a

length, abruptly. "Isn't the summons rather unexpected?" He wondered how she could speak so calmly. One could hardly expect her to regret him; but surely she might show som

sympathetic tinge of his own trouble. "Not altogether—but just as unbearable I suppose you have no idea when you will be

in America.' "In the fall, probably. I doubt if Auntie's strength of mind will keep her from Uncle Hiram much longer. Besides, she's afraid he will break all the best china."

"Might 1-do you think I might write you occasionally?" he went on, awkwardly. "I know it's a great deal to ask, but I nust keep you reminded of me in some way. You said you had once visited the Armstrongs in the winter. You will visit them

His tone was not only impassioned, bu crotesque, and she was glad to laugh. "I swear it!-if they invite me. But let ers—why should I occupy the editorial pen?

Put it to nobler uses." "Do you mean to say that I'm to live from now till next winter on the mere chance of your visiting some people who may die to morrow? Perish the thought In othe vords, I won't attempt it."

"Dear me," she said, relapsing into jest as she grew nervous. "You have lived a good many years without writing to me As Mrs. F.'s aunt would say, "You didn't when your Uncle Charles was alive, much less now." "Whose fault was it," he said, hitting

in sheer despair, upon a device which, weak as it was, might serve to escuse his bold-"When we knew each other years

to see that, though her face was turned his own.

"I never received it, of course," she said, oo much fluttered to take her cue with ease. "But that saved me the trouble of saying No.' Besides, I should have known you did it out of pique. Come, let us go home."

"Then answer me now. I love you. I have loved you every minute since I was a boy, and it has been my terrible misfortun that I never met you till now." (Lovers do occasionally solace themselves with such fancies concerning passion's continuity.) "Forgive me," she said, quietly, though

getting a little too far. Our nonsense was very well within bound, but tais"-"This? Why, don't you see what this is? Don't you see I love you? What can

I do to win you? On, tell me !" She turned and looked at him. There were tears on her cheeks, but her mouth was smiling.

"I am thirty-two," she said. "No; we are both young. Remember what you said that day on Gibraltar." "And my hair is white."

"So is the frost, and the snow, and spun silver, and your hand! Oh, you dear and beautiful woman, give me your hands to hold while you promise me yourself." And knowing that the gift he offered he

was priceless in her eyes, she turned to him

As they entered the hotel garden, when the moon was going down, he detained her "Wait an instant and tell me this. In that time, so long ago, when I was a boy and

body-have you ever cared "-"Never," she laughed, looking at him with happy eyes. "Truly-truly! I don't see why I didn't. I suppose I was waiting for you-laggard !"

The Woodpecker and his Hole. In the bark of trees and in the wood o their decaying branches this woodpecker disday, they drove away from the hotel in a car- plays his workmanship. He there builds his home, rears his family and stores up his future grub-literally and figuratively. "Oh la belle dame?" cried two or three When the acorn ripens his season of active work beging. Without any measuring of ameters with callipers, he smoothly and artistically chisels out a hole, goes after an ment of the next half-hour she forgot self- acorn, pushes it in butt end foremost, and and workmanlike air. Is the acorn a good fit? You can wager your boots it is, every time. There is no laying down the acorn to

enlarge the receptacle here, nor the neces sary choosing of a larger one to replace : mistit. Not much! The nut that is brought just fits snugly and comfortably very time, no more, no less. And so El Carpintero goes on, carefully intent upon his work, until by the aid of his fellows every available spot upon the tree is studded with the evidences of his toil, and no more room is left for another acorn. At times, if he is working in thick, soft

bark, or decayed wood, he will dig his hole deep enough to hold two acorns, and, right here, he gets fooled occasionally. Isn't it Mark Twain who causes one of his charac ters to relate a story about a California jay trying to fill an old deserted miner's cabin th acorns, pushed through a knothole in the board roof? Well, no matter who told it, it is a good story, and our woodpecker sometimes unwittingly imitates the jay in pierces through into a hollow, and he will try most industriously to fill that hole with acorns. In the slang of the day, he soon 'tumbles to the racket," however, and as acorn after acorn disappears into this most unaccountable hole, he becomes suspicious, not just right about it, proceeds to "block the game." How does he do this? In the simplest manner possible. He simply goes and gets a nut a size larger, and drives it in-

Looking for a Wife. Love has a weakness for green peaches. do not mean the real fruit : I speak meta phorically. When you go into the market you naturally pick up the ripe peach and buy that. But when a man goes looking for a wife it seems somehow to be human nature to look for the green and unripe

girl, and leave the ripened spinster severely I think myself-although I don't know anything at all about it-that girls should be left to ripen on the parent tree and plucked in the proper season. A plump, fair, mature spinster should most certainly be more easily disposed of than the green girl. But it is not so. Man, unthinking man, takes the bloom on the cheek for a fast color, and the naivete of youth for an everlasting

charm. Women are like nuts, not fruit. They are soft and tasteless when they are unripe, and they harden with age. Marriage is simply a process of canning, and they keep their flavor for all their life if they are properly canned. If this thing were more distinctly inderstood parents would have less difficulty with their children, and a great deal of anxiety and labor would be spared.

In Europe the affectionate mother only lets one of her daughters out at a time, and conceals the others until that one has been taken. It is an excellent plan, but it does not always work well. It sometimes gives the girl the flattering aspect of an only child, and if the father is rich that is a very effective deception. In America they are so proud of them al

that they put them all on view as seon as possible, and say: "Let the best girl win." The result is a percentage of eld maids, although no women in America ever misser her last chance. It is somehow a kmack they have of getting in in time. - San Francisco Chronicle. F. E. C. MEDICINE Co .- Six months ago my back was horribly strained by handling heavy

with my business generally. Your F. E. C. making a total of \$77,636,046. Kidney Remedy was lately recommended spirits; he could imagine, to be sure, the ago, I wrote you a letter begging you to be and the use of one bottle has effectually cured A. J. SILLIMAN. She was startled, offended. It was easy 19 Nichols Park, Rochester, N. Y.

A Spider of the Sea. "Hold up a minute!"

The speaker was the bowman of a long, curious Indian canoe, that some natives were poling along near the shore in Alaskan

"What is it? "shouted a naturalist who

was sitting in the stern. "That's just what I want to determine," said the man. "Back water a moment,

will you?" The men slowly backed, and the fisherman, holding his long spear in readiness, peered down into the water.

"I certainly saw something moving," he said. "Ah! there it is. Steady!" And as he spoke the spear went down into the water. The result was something of a surprise. The water boiled up as if a torpedo had exploded beneath it, while the spear began a curious wriggling motion. "Whatever it is, I have struck it," shouted the harpooner, wiping the brine from his face with his arm. "Pull the boat over near it!"

The men backed and pulled the somewhat clumsy canoe around, and the spearhandle was again secured as it was slowly moving off. The animal, whatever it was, was a powerful one, and the moment the spear was touched it gave a desperate rush that nearly threw the man into the water; but he slung to the harpoon, and using it as a lever upon the gunwale of the canoe, en- tinct processes going on. A competent deavored to lift the unseen and the unknown | white superintendent "rides the woods" to capture. The men crowded to the other side, and for a few moments it was the tug | A store and distillery at the nearest conof war; then suddenly the object gave way; | venient point on the railroad complete the the harpoon fell into the bottom of the boat, and there appeared at the surface a sprawiing, hideous mass-a monster spider, so it seemed. Four or five long, attenuated arms same operations are carried upon the other waved in the air with a disagreeable, snaky motion. One fell upon the canoe and clung often secured at this second working as at to the seat until cut off, the dismembered | the first, but it is not of so good a quality. portion dropping, writhing and coiling to After this the trees are of no further use exthe bottom.

"A devil-fish!" shouted the natives. Look out for its arms, master; it will drag you down."

Some said to throw it over, spear and all; others begged the naturalist to shoot it, and all held it in wholesome awe. But the harpooner was determined to capture the strange creature that was making so much trouble, and thrusting the end of the spear under a thwart, he forced the monster several feet above water, and ordered the men extreme fatness and corn-fed hogs being to pull for shore. In a few moments the bow of the boat crushed in the sand, and the devil-fish was hauled, struggling and in all the bays and sounds of the east is conwrithing, above highwater mark, where it was soon killed by vigorous tlows from an

It was a horrible looking animal. Imagine a body the size and shape of a man's with a liberal hand upon the surface of the head, provided with two lustrous green eyes, which seemed to gleam like sparks of fire: over the body waves of color followed each other, while from the various parts drops of black ink dripped, giving it a sult being an especially fat and luscious most remarkable aspect. From the body oyster, radiated eight arms, or tentacies, so long and attenuated that when stretched out, they each spread over twenty feet. The during the past year was about 100,000 under side of each was lined with powerful suckers, which explained the tenacity with which the octopus clung to the bottom and held the harpoon. It was the giant octopus -Octopus Punctatus-the largest animal of its kind known, and was a prize for the about 720,000 aliens. Germany continues naturalist. If the reader of this article to send the largest number coming from should happen to visit the National museum any single country, nearly 100,000. Engat Washington or the museum of Yale college, he or she will find an exact model of this remarkable eight-armed monster.

The tenacity of their hold was laughingly illustrated in the case of a friend of the writer. He was collecting coral, and when the boat was filled they pulled to a neighoring island and placed the bunches upon the beach to bleach. His assistant was barefooted, with his trousers rolled up above his knees, so that he could wade about, and while he was carrying up a large bundle of coral, a big octopus dropped out upon the sand and began to make for the water. Wishing to secure it as a specimen for the alcohol bottle, the man ran before it, and just as it reached the water, thoughtlessly struck it with his foot, intending to kick it higher up toward the shore. But the octopus resented the insult, and as quick as wink, threw its arms about the bare legs of the man, and held him, yelling and screaming, until my friend had recovered from his laughter, and tore the insulted animal away,

who, it is to be hoped, received its liberty after such a fight for it. Another instance of an octopus attacking man is the case of Mr. Beale, the English naturalist. He was walking around among the seawerd of one of the Pacific islands. and seeing a curious spider-like animal, he attempted to take it up, when it sprang at him, fastening its tentacles about his arm, and could only be removed by the assistance of his friends, who cut it away with knives,

piece by piece. The largest octopus is found in Alaskan waters, and good-sized ones are often captured near San Francisco, and can someimes be seen in the markets, being eseemed by the French, Italians and Chinese s articles of food. In the tropics they are very common, lurking in the bunches of coral, and a small species, named after the late Prof. Spencer F, Baird, of the Smithsonian, is found off the New England coast

n quite deep water. Much more remarkable in its way is the iant squid, another spider-like animal, and a cousin of the octopus. They differ from these animals however, in living in midwater, and in being remarkably swift wimmers, having a long body, generally terminating in an arrow-shaped or pointed fin. The squids of our own shores are small, averaging from eight inches to a foot in length; but, in the open ocean, and specially on the coast of Newfoundland, some very remarkable specimens have been discovered that dwarf our familiar ones .-N. Y. Ledger.

THE stock of gold coin in the United States on the 1st of February, as computed by the Director of the Mint, was 624,900,483, and the stock of silver coin \$429,646,645, making a total of \$1,054,547, 128. an increase of \$30,374,282 since Jan. 1. timbers. As a result my kidneys became af-The gold bullion is estimated at \$66,080, fected, causing me distress and interfering 287, and the silver bullion at \$11,557,759,

BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on a weal

Harvesting Turpentine.

Turpentine forests are divided into 'crops" of from eight to ten thousand trees. Two men can box a crop in a week or ten days. The axe used has a long, narrow bit, and the hole cut-which must be on the sunny side of the tree and about two feet from the ground-is some eight or ten inches across the face, four deep, and shaped somewhat like the buckets of a grain elevator. Each contains from a pint to a quart of turpentine a week from the cutting, and they are then "cornered," which means that the corners are chipped to expose more fresh surface to the sun. Every week after this they are "chipped" or "hacked," that is, strips of bark some three inches wide are removed, so that the bared surfaces converge toward the box like spokes toward a huo, and lead the gum down into it. These nakwas wrenched from the man's hands and ed strips are afterward continued up the tree with a spud-like tool having a handle some ten or twelve feet long, to the height of twenty feet, which is as high as trees can be worked. This process is called "pull-

> Meantime the "dippers" have gone around visiting each tree about once a week to dip the turpentine into buckets and empty is into barrels placed here and there. One negro can perform one of these various processes for a crop in a week, so that as many men are required to work a crop as there are dissee that every one does his work properly. outfit.

After a forest has been worked over on one side it is "back boxed"-that is, the side of the trees. As much turpentine is cept for lumber or shingles, and when a forest of the long leaf species is thus cut off it is followed by the short leaf, which does not yield turpentine,-Pottery Reporter.

Corn-Fed Oysters.

Most people, when they hear of "corn-fed oysters," laugh at what they take to be a little extravagance intended to convey the idea of fatness, the association of ideas with natural. But corn-fed oysters are as much a fact as corn-fed hogs. Oyster cultivation ducted with as much science as the cultiva-

tion of agricultural products. In many places on the Chesapeake Bay the oyster farmer every morning strews water covering his beds of the bivalves, quantities of finely-ground cornmeal, which rapidly sinks to the bottom and is devoured or absorbed by the gaping shell fish, the re-

THE immigration to the United States smaller than it was during 1888, when it was a little more than 500,000. There has been a pretty steady decline since 1882. when the tide reached its highest point, bringing into the country in that year bined send about 140,000. From Norway and Sweden the tide is still strong, as it has been for many years, about 45,000 coming last year. The United States has received from foreign countries since 1820 an aggregate of about 15,000,000 of people, of whom Great Britain has sent about 6,000,-000. Germany about 4.500,000. Norway and Sweden about 800,000, and France about 350,000. Ireland alone has sent

nearly 3,500,000 and Canada 1,500,000. FEET or hands once frost bitten are unusually susceptible to cold. Misery follows the frost bites as surely as the shadow follows the figure, and to put on the shoes is agony. A man who has suffered severely from this cause found in the following a remedy which relieved him and has since recommended it to hundreds of others who have tried it successfully: "Put in a pail or foot-bath water as hot as can be borne by the feet, and put in this water all the alum that will dissolve when powdered. Add hot water and alum as the water cools, and soak the frostbitten feet at least two hours. Draw on a pair of woolen stockings and go to bed, and the next morning you can draw on your boots without pain." The points insisted upon are the length of the s aking and the constant renewal of the water, keeping #

WHAT IS SCROFULA

cumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which developes ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness of deafness; which is the origin of pimples, callcerous growths, or the many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consul and death. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for

very few persons are entirely free from it. How Can CURED

It Be By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. Some of cures are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula, be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My daughter Mary was afflicted with scrofalous sore neck from the time she was 22 menths old till she became six years of age. Lumps formed in her neck, and one of them after growing to the size of a pigeon's egg, became a running sore for over three years. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla, when the lump and all indications of scrofula entirely appeared, and now she seems to be a healthy child." J. S. CARLILE, Nauright, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

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N.J. arilla repared only owell, Mass. ollar

Pidst never observe when a pig in the fence Sends forth his most pitiful short, How all of his neighbors betake themselve

A PIG IN THE FENCE.

To punish him ere he gets out? what a hubbub they raise, so that others afar May know his condition, and hence e running to join them in adding a scar To the pig that is fast in the fence?

Well, swine are not all of the creatures that be, Who find themselves sticking between
The rails of the fence, and who strive to get free, Wh le the world is still shoving them in; Who find that the favor they meet with depends Not on worth but on dollars and cents,

And that it 'tis but few who prove themselves To the pig that is fast in the fence.

REVEALED IN A DREAM.

How an Illinois Man Discovered His Father's Will.

A Fortune Recovered by a Union Soldier Through the Instrumentality of a Dream Thrice Dreamed - A Queer Bit of Family History.

That dreams are not always creatures of the imagination or mere vagaries of the brain, in which no credence should be placed, is forcibly illustrated by the following facts which came to the knowledge of a Globe-Democrat correspondent at Greenville, Ala. Twenty-three years ago, just after the close of the war, an old settler of this (Butler) county-Ezekiel Pickens, of Mount Olive-died. after amassing a fair-sized fortune as a planter, which the four years' struggle of the Confederacy reduced but little. Mr. Pickens had two sons, James and Alexander, the former being the eldest and favorite son up to the commence-ment of the war. The mother of the boys died in 1860, and during the latter part of that year James, at the age of twenty-one, cut loose from the old homestead and started north, settling ultimately at Paris, Ill., where he, in due time, married and took up the profession of school-teaching as a means of a liveli-hood. When the war broke out, James, who had become warmly attached to the North during his brief residence there, and firmly believing that the doctrine of secession was wrong, took sides with the Union and obtained a Lieutenant's commission in the first regiment of infantry that left that portion of Illinois. In the meantime the other son, Alexander, had joined the Confederate army as a private, while the old gentleman, who was unfitted by ill-health for military duty, remained at home. As the war advanced he became more zealous in his adherence to the Confederate cause, and the emancipation proclamation of Lincoln stimulated still more his loyalty to the South. It was not until some time after his son, Alexander, had fallen a prisoner into the hands of a brigade of Illinois troops, to which James was attached, that he learned the fact that his oldest boy was fighting on the Union

side. The information was conveyed to

him by Aleck, who had been sent home

on parole mainly through his brother's

influence, and the news was sufficient

to arouse the frenzy of the old man,

who declared that James, his once fa-

vorite child, should never have a penny of his property, and that he would not own him as a son from that time for-Immediately after the partial settlement of affairs in the South, James, who had heard nothing from his family since his brother's parole, set out the first op-portunity for his old home in this county, but on arriving here the door was shut against him, and neither his father nor brother would hold any intercourse with him whatever. He was ignored also by his former friends and acquaintances, and with a heavy heart he returned to the North and engaged actively in business. In 1866, as above stated, the elder Pickens died, leaving a will in which Alexander, his youngest son, was made sole legatee. The property left by deceased consisted of a 300-acre plantation, with fine residence, out-buildings, etc., valued at \$20,000, and cash and other securities amounting to \$30,-000. Alexander took the property under the will, and has since resided an old bachelor on the homestead, adding considerably to his fortune by judicious investments. A few weeks ago the eldest brother, James, dreamed that a will was made by his father at a later date than the one under which his brother had acquired the inheritance, and that the document was in a tin box of papers belonging to the old gentleman, which had been placed on deposit by him some time before his death in the record vault of the Butler County On the following court-house. night, and for three nights in sucbession, he dreamed the same thing over again, each time more vividly than the ther. Major Pickens, for such was the title be earned during the war, had not up to this time been a believer in dreams, but the one referred to made

for the box which he had so plainly seen in his slumbers at his Illinois home. Within an hour's time the Major was rewarded by its discovery behind a pile of ancient records, and on opening it almost the first document to make its sppearance was a will signed, sealed and properly witnessed, in which his father divided the property left by him equally between James and Alexander, and in the envelope inclosing it was likewise a letter addressed to his oldest son, assuring him of his love and begging par-don for the manner in which he had treated him because of his loyalty to the Union. The genuineness of the dooment being beyond question, Alexmider promptly made over securities to his brother James amounting in the ag-gregate to \$40,000, that being regarded as a fair share of the estate and its so

such an impression upon him that, with-

out relating the story to any one but his

wife, he took the train for this city,

and, arriving here, lost no time in get-

ting to the court-house, where a search

was at once made in the recorder's vault

The Electric Piano. The electric piano is now being used

cumulations.

for concert purposes in this country. It is an ordinary piano fitted with an electrical attachment by means of which the keys are operated just as if moved by the fingers of a performer, and the most brilliant performance of the virtuese is thus reproduced with perfect accuracy. No part of the electrical attechment is exposed to view, and the

PERSONAL VANITY. Within Proper Bounds It Really Is a Val-uable Attribute.

What is vanity? If we are to pin our faith upon Noah Webster, it is "empty pride inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or decorations," but it was long ago agreed that the lexicographers do not know every thing; that their craze for defini-

tion has frequently led them into gross exaggerations, and that their explanations must frequently be received with a great deal of caution. The usual analogue for vanity, says

the San Francisco Chronicle, is the pea-cock. He has been held up to scorn for centuries as the embodiment of vanity. But why? Has he an overweening conceit of his personal decorations? By no means. He is an object of beauty and splendor, and he simply purposes to al-low an admiring world to feast its eyes on his perfections. He knows he is beautiful, if he knows any thing, and feels that it is his mission in life to pose in such attitudes as to display his perfections to the best advantage. He simply puts his best foot foremost, and for this he has been villified and abused time out of mind. Should he hide himself beneath a hedge or trail his glorious plumage under the barn he would not fulfill the object of his being, but would degrade himself to the rank of the ordinary useful but not esthetic fowl. We might as well ascribe vanity to a waterfall, or a rainbow, or a glowing sunset, as to the peacock.

And it is so to a great extent with the genus which Plato is said to have described as the "two-legged animal with-out feathers"—the genus homo. It is, in spite of Noah Webster, arrant nonsense to call that "overweening conceit" which is nothing more than a just consciousness of one's qualities, whether of body or mind. The desire to please, to attract, to charm, is as natural to the human family as to any other branch of the animal kingdom. It is innate and inherent, as is demonstrated every day by tiny children, too young to have been taught to assume airs and graces and to preen themselves for the admiration of their fellows. These aspirations, born in us, grow with our growth and strengthen with our strength, and we suspect no harm in them until there comes along some cold-blooded dictionary-maker who informs us that that which we had believed to be natural and proper was an overweening conceit in our personal attainments and decorations, and at once we feel a sensation of shame, as though we had mmitted some grave offense.

It may be shrewdly suspected that those who are so severe upon vanity have little or nothing of their own about which to be vain. There are no such severe or cruel censors as those who can have had no personal experience upon the subject against which their censure is directed. There are no such keen critics of the bringing up of children as the childless; no such harsh judges of the poor as those who were born with silver spoons in their mouths; no such censors of the successful in any line as those who have not succeeded. The same rule unquestionably obtains in regard to the matter of vanity. The wrinkled old codger who says that in his time there were no dudes and dandies, really means that as a young man he was not possessed of those personal attainments or decorations which could make him attractive; and the vinegary spinster, who affects to be horrified at the innocent coquetries of the young girls around her and their evident desire to please, was probably no better sire to please, was probably no better looking in her youth than she is now, looking in her youth the containt which continue the conversation. He was off the exact truth regarding your son a chance tool the exact truth regarding your son a chance tool the exact truth regarding your son a chance tool the first year. Father—What will be get the second your son a chance tool the look is it is I have not.

Why, sir, (sinking bis voice to a whisper), were I to tell the truth about those goods, I would be murdered for my samples before I reached the next town.

Springville, U. T., is enjoying a gen-

when in the sere and yellow leaf. The truth is that vanity, within due to innumerable acts of kindness, of goodness and of justifiable ambition. It is a fruitful source of self-respect, without which respect from others will be sought in vain. It makes us regardful of the claims of others, for the great law of compensation, the universal principle of give and take, is as opcrative here as elsewhere. It makes us avoid that "pride which apes humility," and puts us on the proper plane of estimation and valuation by the world, for it is assuredly true that if we value ourselves cheap the world will be only too ready to take us at our own valuation. It is not self-conceit, which is always offensive, but it is a just and proper appreciation of who and what we are and what we can do; and there is little danger that we shall overvalue ourselves, for there is always an abundance of people at hand to pull us up short if our vanity tries to run away with us, and to restore us to our proper level. A man or woman without vanity, especially if young, is certain to be a failure in this world; for if we make door-mats of ourselves we may be sure that the we'ld will wipe its feet on us.

A SECOND DANIEL.

The Right of Courtship Legally Vindi-cated by a Jersey Judge. "All the world," says Emerson, "loves a lover," and is interested in everything pertaining to his or her welfare. For this reason, if no other, says the Philadelphia Record, the case of Morgan vs. Wilson, which was decided last week by a rightcous judge at Newark, N. J., has aphealed strongly to the public sympathy.

Mrs. Wilson, the landlady of a boarding-house, claimed from Miss Morgan, a boarder, the sum of \$4 for "wear and tear on household effects; caused by the visits of her beau;" and, as the young lady very properly refused to pay it, the

landlady seized her trunk. A more flagrant outrage than this on the inalienable right of lovers could not be imagined. The damage to the furniture was slight at best. There was a depression of some six inches deep in the middle of the sofa, while the springs were displaced, and the carpet in front of the sofa was worn into holes.

Far be it from us to seek to penetrate the mystery of that depression or those holes. It is sufficient to say that such conditions are not uncommon where young couples are a-courting, and that they are founded on a law as immutable as that of gravitation. There are certain things needed in courting-a cozy room, a sofa, a minimum supply of gas, and, on winter nights, a maximum (supply of coal. The knowledge that the dog is chained up, that the girl's little brother is not in hiding under the sofa, and that the old man has taken off his boots and incased his feet in slippers have also been claimed to be aids to keys thus invisibly operated appear to be worked by some magical means. The highest authorities on the subject have time is regulated by a slide stop and is never gone so far as to hold that they ander control.

In the ab-

sence or a sora a rocking-cuair sometimes been known to be sufficient for all purposes; but it is tricky and has a grain f malice in its composition, and experts bave, therefore, generally

given their preference to the sofa. The landlady's plea that \$4 was little enough for three months' courting was promptly met by the judge, who held that the question at issue was not the value of the courting, but the amount of damage done to the furniture beyond the ordinary wear and tear of three months. There was no proof that Miss Morgan or her friend caused the damage, and as Mrs. Wilson, when she received Miss Morgan as a boarder, had agreed to accord her all the rights of : young lady, the right to be courted was necessarily included, and the seizure of

the trunk was illegal and unjustifiable.

The decision, so thoroughly based apon right and equity, should go thun-dering down the ages. Had the juige been a crusty old bachelor he might have established a precedent of the most fateful character. Instead of that Miss Morgan has her trunk, and she would be a bold landlady indeed who should at tempt in future to put a sordid and merof true love and devotion.

BEAT THE SWINDLER.

A Hartford Business Man Has an Adventure in New York City.

James G. Batterson, of Hartford, the president of the Travelers' Insurance Herald an experience he had with bunce steerers in that city a couple of years ago. Mr. Batterson is about the last person one would imagine a bunco man would select as a victim, but it only shows that this class is not as sharp as

it is supposed to be.
"I was crossing Madison square,"
said Mr. Batterson, "taking a little beautiful the snow is! The falling flakes seem constitutional after breakfast. A almost like angels' feathers. greeted me very warmly as Mr. and help Thompson, of New Haven.' I told will you? him he had made a mistake, that my name was not Thompson, but Batterson, of Hartford. He seemed confused, apologized and left. Before I had walked a couple of blocks another young man appeared and called me by my right name. I was not surprised and had been on the lookout for him. The second man said that he was a son of Governor English, of Connecticut. He had been traveling in Europe and returned on the last steamer. While in Europe he bought a good many things which had been detained in the custom-house for duty. He had not expected to be compelled to pay any duty. If I would lend him \$150 to pay the duty he would send it to me as soon as he got home and his father would be greatly obliged for the favor.

"'You say you came in on the last steamer?' said I. "'Yes,' he replied. "Then you have been here a couple of days and have had ample time to go

to New Haven.' " 'I got a letter from my mother the day I landed,' the young man continued, plausibly, 'asking me to do some shoping for her, and that has detained me.

Where was the letter from your mother dated from?' I asked. "'New Haven, of course,' was the reply. "'My young friend,' I said, 'Mrs.

Springville, U. T., is enjoying a gen-uine sensation over a wonderful musical clock owned by Mrs. Martha Stevenson, Stevenson was met by a reporter, who you? asked her if the statements in regard to the clock were correct, or whether it the lady, "and the whole thing is unac- the other after he came back. countable to me. I have had the clock for seventeen years, and never suspected that it had any musical tendencies until portrait of my son Charles, who was in the room where the clock was. Shortly afterward the clock commenced playto do so ever since. It has been carefully examined by several persons, and the question as to how the music is produced

still remains a mystery." BURIÁL TREATMENT.

The remark was made by Sergeant Curtright a few days since, says the Atlanta Constitution, and, as he spoke, he pointed to a sturdy-looking man of middle age, who was walking down the street.

"How was that, sergeant?" "Well, it is a curious story. On farm adjoining the one on which I was born lived old Uncle Billy Christian, a good man and true as ever lived. Uncle Billy had a son who was a good deal older than myself. This young man was unfortunately afflicted with acute inflammatory rheumatism. All over his body his flesh was just like a boil, and he suffered agonies and tortures untold. Old Uncle Billy owned a woman called Aunt Betty, who was famous all over the community as a weaver. One day I was sent over there to get some weaving that she had done for our family, and while there I saw young Christian buried. Somebody told the family that if they would dig a hole and bury young Christian in the earth for forty-eight hours, first putting on him a mixture of turpentine and other homely medicine, it would cure him. Like anybody else, they decided to try the remedy as a last resort, and they went to work to carry out the heroic treatment prescribed. Well, sir, when I got there they had dug the hole and placed the poor fellow in it, all but his head, which was not affected, and, after packing the dirt around him, they remained to watch the effects of the cure. He endured the confinement for the prescribed period, although suffering intensely during the whole time and when they took him out he hardly looked like the same man. But from that day forward he began to improve. The rheumatic affection disappeared, he began to fatten up, and finally became as sound and hearty as any man in the community."

"And that is the man?" "That is he. Years have passed since then, and Christian lives to-day, a striking testimonial of the efficacy of the burial treatment in cases of inflammatory rhoumatism."

Splitting a Grindstone.

A workman was trying to split a grindstone. When a stone is new and four feet in diameter, ten inches is none too thick, but when that stone wears down to twentyfour inches it should be split. It is too clumsy, but will make two nice stones if carefully split.

The man in question had drilled a row of holes around the stone, about three inches apart. Ordinary shims and wedges like those used by stone cutters were put in the holes, and driven up by a hammer in the usual way. One wedge was driven a little too hard, and out came one side of the stone, spoiling half of it.

Had the workman had the "know how" he would have turned a deep groove in the stone before it was removed from its former hanging. The groove should be three inches deep, and three-quarters of an inch wide outside, tapering to as narrow as possible to be made at the bottom. This groove done, the shaft and collars to be removed and the groove driven full of dry pine wedges. Put them in carefully, and cenary aspect upon the condition of equally tight. Throw the stone into water; carpet the holes in which may be typical let it lie over night, and it will be split nicely.

THE milk supply of New York city affords an income to the farmers furnishing it of \$10,000,000, at 21/2 cents per quart. Over 200,000 cows are milked to obtain this supply, and \$60,000,000 of capital is Company, relates in the New York invested, exclusive of the railroads and of dealers. Milk is drawn from five States. and some of it is hauled 300 miles by railroad.

VARIETIES.

Seven A. M : He-Say darling, come out and help shovel of those angels' feathers,

PAT-The windows in this shop are so dirty Ol can't see out of thim. Foreman-Well, why don't you raise the

windows? PAT-Faith, they're so durty Oi can't see out the hole.

BENEFACTOR-How is your husband this winter, my dear woman? Poor Woman-I am sorry to say, sir, he is confined to his room.

Benefactor-Could I see bim? Poor Woman-Possibly, sir, if you apply at he State's prison.

TIT FOR TAT -- Epoch: Mr. Younger (meeting Miss Winters on the street)-Why, how do you do? Miss Winters (with a cold stare)-You have

evidently made a mistake, sir! Mr. Younger-I beg a thousand pardons-I mistook you for your mother.

TEACHER (who has had to tell Johnny nearly all of his lesson)-What did I tell you a shepherd was?

Johnny-One who tends to sheep. Teacher-Correct. Now you can tell me Johnny (hopefully)-One who tends to

DEACON-Young man, I think I will give you an order, but I much fear that you have

APPOINTMENT VERSUS DISAPPOINTMENT .-Photographer (displaying some photographs) and proper bounds, is one of the most valuable attributes or qualities that the appeared in the Provo papers. Mrs.

Gentleman -No, certainly not. Photographer-Well, they do. One reprewas all a hoax. "It is no hoax," replied sents him before he went to Washington, and

Brazilian revolution-" Decidediy the Al-November 1. On that day an enlarged | mighty is no longer on our side"-has a characteristic bourbon flavor which has rekilled by Indians in Arizona, was hung vived memory of an even more audactous effort on the part of a distinguished representative of the same family. It was Louis XIV. ing of its own volition, and has continued who, upon being told of a series of disasters entailed by the English upon his troops, ex-

claimed: "Surely, the Almighty has forgotten all I have done for Him."

MONSIEUR wanted the picture hung to the A Remarkable but Seemingly Successful right; madame wanted it on the left. But monsieur insisted that the servant should monsieur insisted that the servant should "I saw that man buried forty years hang the picture according to his orders. Consequently Joseph stuck a nail in the wall on the right, but this done he also went and stuck another on the left.

"What is that second nail for?" his master nquired in astonishment. "It is to save me the trouble of fetching the ladder tomorrow when monsieur will have come round to the views of madame."

Assistant (to editor of "Southwestern Missouri Ripsnorter,")-I see, Col. Swords, you use the word "Sorimmager" in this article on "The Race Problem."

Editor-Well, what's the matter with that word, sir? Assistant (apologetically)-I don't think

Webster approves of it, Colonel. Ed tor (bringing his fist down on the table) -Tom Benton used it, b'gad, sir, and he was a greater statesman than old Webster, the

best day he ever saw. You let that word

alone. Assistant (crushed) -Yes, sir.

A PRUDENT COURTIER .- Frederick the Great, of Prussia, was in the habit of playing at dice with one of his adjutants, using a cup and two dice of solid silver.

One day Frederick complained that the game was rather dull when there was not money at stake, and proposed that they throw for a penny a throw. "Not much," replied the adjutant, who

was a plain spoken sort of a man. "I think we had not better risk any money. As it is now, without any moneyed inducement, when your majesty loses you throw the cup and dice at me. What will become of me if there should be money up on the game and your majesty should lose? ' "I ALWAYS laugh," relates an old resident,

when I remember an experience I had when a boy. I lived in the country, and one day another boy and myself had occasion to go to town. He owed me 50 cents and was to pay me when we reached town, where he intended to get change for \$1. In going to town we had to cross a creek. It was early in winter, and the ice was strong enough to hold me, but he was a great deal heavier, and in following me he broke through. He at ones began to yell and scramble for dear life. The

able danger. I worked with might and main for fifteen or twenty minutes and finally suc-

ceeded in pulling him out. "'By Jove,' I exclaimed, as I puffed and panted after my exertion, 'it was a pretty

ough job getting you out of that creek.' "'Yes, gol darn it,' he replied, 'and you wouldn't have done it if I hadn't owed you 50 cents,""

NO MORE GOLDEN EGGS FROM THAT GOOSE -Being told that in one of the Russian law courts there is a case which has been on the dockets for more than four bundred years, we are reminded of the humiliating fact that our own beloved country is very young. Still we are proud to say that in the brief time of our national existence we have succeeded in accumulating a large and choice assortment of cases which not only show our excellent intentions, but give evidence that in time we will have the most elaborate and costly collection of antique law cases in the civilized world. We believe we have no such chumpish lawyers as the one of whom the story is told in London. When he was a young man his father retired from practice, leaving the business to him. Within a week the young lawyer came home and proudly proclaimed:

"Well, father, I have done in three days what you couldn't do in all the years of your

"What is that?" my son?" "I have settled that Noe estate case." "Settled it, my son? Settled it, did you

"Yes, father, I settled it in three days, and I could have done it in one if the judge had been at home." "Young man," said the astounded parent,

you are an ass, a consummate ass. Why. sir, four generations of your ancestors have lived on that case and grown rich, and you and your children's children might have done the same if you had not been an egregious

Chaff.

The serpent was the most subtle of all the heasts of the field, but the army trader is sutler.

This weather makes a man like buckwheat-cakes—disinclined to rise, and if he attempts it, he is sour and heavy.

Mrs. Littlun (as her husband enters)—Hush; baby's asleep! Mr. L.—But that's the only time I have a chance to be heard. "Now, boys," said the superintendent, "what did Joseph's father give: him?" "A coat." "Yes, a coat. What kind of a coat?" "A

A Chicago Quarrel.—Lawyer Quibble—You a doctor? Why, you couldn't cure a ham! Dr. Sawbone—And you, sir, you couldn't_try a case of lard.

He-Do you think, Miss Hattle, with the poet, that an honest man is the noblest work of God? Sae (thoughtfully) -I don't know. I never saw one.

"Johnny," said the professor to the young graduate, "can you name me the greatest composer of our time?" "Chloroform als about as good as any."

Happy Father—Joe, old boy, give me suitable names for my twin bables. Joe—Are they boys or girls? Father—Girls. Joe—Are will Kate and Duplicate do?

Easily Explained .- How is this, Alfred, I

found this corkscrew in one of your pockets?"
On, that's all right, mother. Toey come with these corkscrew suits, you know." First Young Lady of D'stinction-My ancestors came to this country 150 years ago. Second Young Lady of Distinction—Mine did not flud it necessary to come to this country

"Wife's all broke up," said an old negro to a physician; "kini o' unstrung, an I se feerd she's gwine to come down widds allment dey calls narvous preparation, sah; dat's what I se feerd of feerd of.;

at all.

and whitewash lines between the bases. Beatrice—Why do you suppose so solid a person as Even Morris ever married a girlike Doris Golightiy, Ethel? Kthei—I don't know, unless the natural affinity of a self-

made man is a tailor-made girl. Jones - There was a dog howling under my window last night, and — Smith (kno vingly) — That was a sign of death. Jones - You bet it was! And, as I was going to say, it was the frattime I ever found a brick when I wanted

"How large a house are you going to build Mike? a ked a gentleman of an Irishman who was about to build a new house. "O've net decided for sure, sur, but O' think it'll be about twinty feet square by twinty-foive long,

Newly Accepted Suitor—Well, Bobby, you will have a new uncle soon. I am your Aunt Mary's choice for a busband. Bobby (surprised)—Well, that's strange, I heard her tell mamma only yesterday that you were Hob-

Miss Steele (of Pittsburg)—So you have a real Chinaman for a servant? Is h efficient? Miss Pharwest (of San Francis 20)—So-so. He is dreadfully hard on dishes. But what can you expect of a domestic that even talks broken China?

Mr. Candleburns (incapacitated by the gout)—You rascal! I told you to put that oracked ice on my forehead, and you have siapped it on the back of my neek! His Nurse—As near as I cad pipe it aff, sor, that's

where yure forehid begins. Minnie—I am afraid I can't attend your party, dear. I am going away the day after, and I will have such an awful lot of traps to pack. Mamie—It is strange if you really have such a lot of traps that you never been

Palmer -- It's mighty funny, but there are paimer-is mixed that is, and there are no less than six people with whom I have been talking within a week who are now dead. Curtleigh—I haven t the lesst doubt of it. I am sorry I can't stop to listen to you to-day, but the fact is I m not prepared.

Prospective Tenant—But I thought you wrote me that the house had a wide prospect on the mountains. There are nothing but mountains of dirt where the aqueduct is being dug. Landlord—Oh, but my dear madam, you could not possibly expect them to be made of chocolate at the rent named.

F.E.G. BLOOD REMEDY \$1.00 A BOTTLE, SIX FOR \$5. TRY IT TO-DAY

Of TORPID LIVER will cause a Cough, so will blood impregnated with kidney poison. Many people nearly Cough away their lives with what they eall Consumption, which, however, would Disappear were the blood thoroughly cleaned out of its Uric Acid Poison by the vegetable harmless alterative.

F.E.C. BLOOD REMEDY



BABY PORTRAITS. A Portfolio of beautiful baby piotures from life, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age.

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OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

HYPOPHOSPHITES Almost as Palatable as Milk So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.
Persons gain rapidly while taking it.
SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by
Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA. CENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUCHS. The great remedy for Consumption, and

Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists. THE GREAT REMEDY! PROF. R. JENNINGS' COLIC MIXTURE

Horses, Cattle and Sheep



Over \$50 Horses with Colle Treated is the Detroit Fire Department With-out the Loss of a Single Animal.

This assertion is verified by published Annua Reports of the transactions of the Detroit Board of Fire Commissioners. A record which challenges the world; better than any number of individual testimonials.

It will Cure in Horses: Colic, Cramp, Indigestion, Diarrhea, Dysentery and Disordered Kidneys or Bladder.

It will Cure in Cattle: Indigestion, Colic Hoove or Blown, Diarrhea or Dysentery.

It will Cure in Sheep: Coli, Hoove, Diarrhea or Dysentery, when given according to directions

IT WILL PAY Every owner of a Horse, Cow or Sheep to keep this invaluable remedy always on hand for cases of emergency. Each bottle contains eight ful dases for Horses and Cattle and sixteen dose for sheep. A single dose in Colic when given it time usually has the desired effect. It will not spell by age.

PRICE, \$1 00 PER BOTTLE. Prepared only by Prof. R. Jennings. Veterinary Surgeon

201 First St., Detroit, Mich.

I have used many kinds of cough medicine, but I believe seth Arnold's Cough Killer is SUPERIOR TO ALL. SUPERIOR TO ALL.

It relieved my cough at once and helped the children over a bad cold quite speedilv. Mrs.

E. T. Willard, 69 East 6th St., South Boston, Mass.

Price 25c, ode. and \$1 per bottle.

ALL DEALERS SELL IT.

Agents Wanted LIVING LEADERS of WORLD

and Farmers with no experience make \$2.55 down darking spars time. A. D. Barns life W Robbins Ave., Covington, Ky., made \$21 one day \$81 one week. So can you. Proofs and eat a logue free. J. E. SHEPARD & Co., Cincinnati, C

KANSAS CROPS LEAD THEM ALL!

I would sell or exchange several choice farms in Kansas (the coming State) from 160 to 640 acres each, and make satisfactory terms and prices. These farms will produce 30 to 40 bushels winter wheat to the acre; other crops in proportion. Schools, churches, stores and railroad towns at hand. Give particulars of your wishes and address R. DORM AN, LAGRANGE, ILL.



JONES HE PAYS THE FREICHT" Scales of all Sizes. 5 Ton Wagon Scale with Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box. \$60. For free Price List of all kinds, address



THIS WINTER by working evenings for the CURTIS PUBLISHING CO. of PHILADELPHIA.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ANEW COUNTRY

IN THE PINE, CEDAR, HEMLOCK AND HARDWOOD Districts of Wisconsin and Michigan, to Joseph Padberg, of the same place and recorded on the Second day of Orland at law or equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part level; conveying by range prefer for Wayne Country, Michigan, to Joseph Padberg, of the same place and recorded on the Second day of Orlands at law or equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part level; the sum of five hundred and ninety-two date hereof, the sum of five hundred and ninety-two date hereof, the sum of five hundred and ninety-two date hereof, the sum of five hundred and ninety-two date hereof, the sum of five hundred and ninety-two date hereof, the sum of five hundred and ninety-two date hereof, the sum of five hundred and ninety-two date hereof, the sum of five hundred and ninety-two date hereof, the sum of five hundred and ninety-two date hereof, the sum of five hundred and ninety-two date hereof, the sum of five hundred and ninety-two date hereof, the sum of five hundred and ninety-two date hereof, the sum of five hundred and ninety-two date hereof, the sum of five hundred and ninety-two date hereof, the sum of five hundred and ninety-two date hereof, the sum of five hundred and ninety-two dates hereof hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage mentioned and described as all those certain pieces and parcels of land and dwelling house and all one to the said day, at the east frootex in the forey hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the said day, at the east frootex in the forey hall, Detroit, convey one was at law or equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof; notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in a said mortgage mentioned and described as all those certain pieces and parcels of land and dwelling house and all on the first of the said say, at the east

Dated Detroit, this 25th day of December A. D. 1889.

WILLIAM LOOK, Attorney for Assignee

MORTGAGE FORECLO: URE—Whereas defected in the spend through the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 38th day of June. A biss, executed by Elizabeth Nee of the City of Detroit, County of Wayne, and State of Michigan, to Caroline Leuschner, of the same place, and recorded on the 30th day of June A. D. 1883, at 3-55 o'clock P. M. in liber 184 of mortgages, on page 38, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan; which said mortgage was on the 9th day of August. A. D. 1883, duly assigned by said Caroline Leuschner to Conrad Kero, guardian for Marie Agnes Rock, as insane person, by indenture of assignment duly recorded on the 11th day of September A. D. 1883, in liber 20 of Assignments of Mortgages on page 38, in the effice of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County; and on January the 23rd A. D. 1885 said Coarad Kern, guardian for said Marie Agnes Roth, assigned and transferred said mortgage and debt to Bliza F. Phelps and said mortgage and debt to Bliza F. Phelps and said mortgage and debt to Bliza F. Phelps and said mortgage and debt to Bliza F. Phelps and said mortgage and debt to Bliza F. Phelps and said mortgage and debt to Bliza F. Phelps and said mortgage and debt to Bliza F. Phelps and said mortgage and debt to Bliza F. Phelps and said mortgage and debt to Bliza F. Phelps and the phelps of Deeds for Wayne County of Mortgages on page 36 in That on annaty 30th 189, and the phelps of the Register's office for Wayne County and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of one hundred and sixty-six dollars and twenty part, thereof; notice is therefore hereby given, that allied, I will sell at pure several and the lightest bidder, on Saturday, the 20th day of darch, 1830, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the aid day, at the east front door of the Oity Hall, betroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Jourt for the County of Wayne is held, the premises nearcel of land situate in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne and State of Bichigan, and out number seventeen (f) in brook and the county of the County of Wayne and State of Bichigan, and out number seventeen (f) in brook and the county of the County of

WILLIAM LOOK, Assignee of Mortgage.
Attorney for Assignee. WILLIAM LOOK.

Assignee of Mortgage.

MOTTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas default has been made in the couditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 12th day of July.

A. D. 1882, executed by Edward Rischert, and Mary Rischert, and Mary Rischert, and Lexis Campau, of the same place, and recorded on the 14th day of July. A. D. 1882, at a o'clock.

F. M., is liber 156 of, mortgages, on page 12, in the Register's office for Way he County. Michigana, to Alexis Campau, of the No. 1882, at a o'clock of mortgages, page 22, in the Register's office for Way he County, Michigana of March, A. D. 1883, assigned and transferred by said Alexis Campau, to Mary Rischert, of Detroit, by indenture of assignment duly recorded on the 26th day of May, 1883, at 9.30 A. M., in liber 31 of assignments of mortgages, page 5%, in the Register's office for Wayne County aforesaid; and there being claimed to be due at t e date hereof, the sum of five hundred and seventy-six dollars, (856,00) and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at Public Auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 28th day of March, 1890, at eleven o'clock in the foremon at the said day, at the east building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage meationed and described as all that certain plece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Hamtramck in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit; Lot numbered forty-one (41) of that part of private claim six hundred and seventy-eight (678) lying between Jefferson Avenue extended and the Maok Road so called, as subdivided by Moses W. Field, according to the plat thereof, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in liber one of Plats on page 315, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accorning, the

Dated Detroit, this 28th day of December A. D. 2889.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee. Depot foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Central Standard true. In effect November 17th.

*Grand Rapids and Muskegon ... 6:35 am *4 *55 p.m *Through Mail & Chicago 10:20 am *9:45 p.m Grand Rapide Express. 4:50 p.m *11:55 a.m *4 *50 p.m *11:55 a.m *1:50 p.m *11:55 a.m *1:50 p.m *12:55 a.m *1:55 a

Chicago & Grand Frunk by west.

Morning express and Grand Rapids express have elegant parlor cars to Grand Rapids.
Chicago express has Pullman sleeper and Buffet car Detroit to Chicago daily.
Night express has sleeper to Grand Rapids daily.
Sleeping car berths can be secured at G. T. R.
Ticket office, Corner Woodward and Jeffersen Avenues, and at Depot foot of Brush Street.

W. J. SPICER.

E. J. PIERCE. V. J. SPICER,
General Manager
Detroit.

E. J. PIERCE,
City P. & T. Agent,
Detroit.

WABASH RAILROAD.—Passenger station foot of Twelfth St. Try the Wasuah Short Line to Chicago and the West. Standard time.

Panell Initial Rubber Shamp and this Rolled Gold ring 30 class 10 Samuel Shamp and this Rolled Gold ring 30 class 10 Samuel Sh. Chiartown Str., Chiartown Str.

Bargain Book gent to any address on receipt of a 2-o skin.

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F Conducted by prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary Surgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers Free. The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensure sorrect treatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St. Detroit, Mich.

Nail in Foot.

OAK GEOVE, Feb. 3, 1890.

Weterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a horse nine years old that stepped on a nail five days ago. The nail went in about half an inch at the edge of the frog, shout the middle of it lengthways. I think it was in the foot about half a day. the horse the next day about four miles and back. Was a very little lame in the morning but lamer at night, and next morning very lame. I took his shoe off and poulticed his foot with bran wet with lye, using it as warm as I could hold my hand in it, also wet it with corbolic scid, at the rate of one ounce to a quart of water. I think the horse is a little better now, but think his foot will break at the heel. Please answer in your next paper and tell me if I have done right, and if not what to do. Also if there is danger of lock jaw, or of his losing the foot. The leg is swelled a very little below the

SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—From your description of the developed something entirely new, at least condition of your horse's foot the chances to me. She was giving about ten quarts of are that, unless properly handled, you will have a bad foot to deal with. Such cases want but little poulticing. More injury is often done in that way than if left to nature to take her course, as it favors the too rapid formation of pus, causing separtion of the frog crust, and sometimes the entire sole. We have known cases where the entire boot has sloughed off in consequence of too much poulticing. All loose portions of the frog or of the first day. I injected into the diseased sole must be cut away, so as to leave no quarter about a pint of solution of bi-carbonplace to harbor pus, dirt, etc. When the horn has been properly trimmed out apply the following: Pine tar and linseed oil, know is, 1st, what is the probable cause? two ounces ; balsam of fir, one ounce ; melt | 2ad, will she return to her milk again, or it and mix well together and apply to the exposed parts once a day, and if obtainable purpose? Please answer in the next FARMER protect with a leather boot. It would be and oblige. well to give the following internally: Socotrives aloes, pulv., two ounces; Jamaica ginger root, pulv., half an ounce; mix well together and divide into twelve powders. Give one night and morning, in the feed, or mix with water to a paste and smear on 1st, the causes are various; unnecessary exthe tongue.

Bruised Knee in Horse.

JAN. 13th, 1890. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have got a mare that got burt rupning in the field last in the fall in a way that I am unable to tell, unless she hart herself stepping or jumping over a gap or fence, or slipping down on her knee. Her knee was swollen about twice its usual size; was not lame por has not been since. I doctored it with liniments, gave her condition powders and took the swelling down in a measure. It felt as though there was matter in the lower part of the swelling. I opened it and it discharged nothing but blood—no matter the discharged nothing but blood—no matter on all right until they are three or four contained in it. As soon as the opening weeks old, then they seem to lose all energy clessed it filled again in about a week. I and get tired of the world. Then they are opened it again with the same result as the taken with a kind of rattle in the throat, a first time. I gave it the same treatment the third time and the discharge was blood. As the blood ran out the swelling went down, but when it stopped bleeding the plank floor. They are bedded well. front side of the knee about over the lower many degrees temperature is neccess joint filled again as before. I saw a veterinary and he told me it was the same as a blood blister on my hand, if it was opened it would fill sgain. By what I had done for the mare, it looked to me as though that's what ailed her. He told me to wash it in water as warm as I could stand once a day for a week, and then apply a wash he prepared, after using it up wash as before and companied by labored breathing with a maint with iodine. It fails to remove the wheazing sound in respiration. Treatment: ower part of the swelling, or the part that filled after opening. It you can give any information through the FARMER, it will be in the feed, from one half to a drachm of C. A. S.

Answer-The bruised knee of your mare has been badly treated. Such swellings jaw, lance the abscesses and squeeze out the should never be punctured. When first received, hot water fomentation (not warm) should be kept up for at least one hour, three or four times a day, and rubbed dry after each fomentation. This is the most successful means of reducing such serious swellings about joints, when early resorted last week bought the black imported Perto. When this opportunity is lost, the application of the compound tineture of lodine, Savage & Farnum, of Island Home Stock prepared with turpentine and alcohol is the Farm, Grosse Isle, Mich., which together best known to us. Apply with hand friction | with the magnificent imported French Coach once or twice a day.

Curb in the Horse.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I wrote you in December last, stating my case, but have seen nothing in the FARMER vet. Perhaps the letter failed to reach you. will state my case again, and if you have any reason for not answering, all right. In November last I put a curb on a five year old black horse. He has been lame ever What will cure the curb and wh shall I do to relieve the lameness? I have doctored him some; the carb is reduced somewhat, but he is too lame to work.

Answer—Curb usually is the result of strain or breaking down of the hock joint below the cap. Curb Ten recent will Michigan patents, old. 425 64 35 Minnesota, bakers. 340 623 60 Minnesota, bakers. 440 64 65 Minnesota, patents. 440 64 65 Rye. 285 73 90 Rye. 285 72 205 mix well and apply once or twice for two or three applications. Dress with a little in the trade, and May futures showed some advaseline or lard; let it dry, then rub gantly vance. New York, Chicago and St. Louis were with the fingers to loosen the scurf. When also higher. Quotations in this market yesterday were as follows: No. 1 white, 77%c; No. 2 all scurf is removed, make another applicawhite, 72c; No. 3 white, 65%c; No. 2 red, 77%c; tion if necessary. We have no recollection No. 3 red, 72c; No. 4 red, 65c; rejected red, 60c. of receiving your former letter. Closing prices on futures were as follows: No. 3

Garget in Cows.

REED CITY, MICH. Feb. 3rd, 1890. Vetrinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a Holstein heifer, two years old, which came in about June. Some sixty days go she commenced giving bloody milk out of her right front teat. There did not seem to be any inflammation or soreness in that teat or quarter of the bag. A few days after the left back teat grew up that I had to nse a milk tube. This teat got very hard and sore but is now all right. Never gave any bloody milk from this quarter, but the right quarter continues to give bloody milk which is nearly all blood at times, sometimes clotted. Don't know of any way she got hurt. Fed poke root for a while, and then saltpetre, but they do not seem to do any good. What's the cause and what's goo G. W. M.

Answer-This case should have received earlier attention. From this neglect it has assumed the chronic stage, requiring the personal attention of a veterinary surgeon, or one whose experience familiarize him

with the morbid changes taking place, and small lots, \$10 50@12 50; clover, in car lots, \$9; in with the morbid changes taking place, and small lots, \$10.50@12.50; clover, in car lots, \$9; in small lots, \$11; straw, in car lots, \$525.50; in small lots, \$11; straw, in car lots, \$11; straw smal lots, 88 per ton. subscribers would pay a little more attention BEANS. - Quoted at \$1 50 per bu. for city pick to the diseases of their stock, and report the

ed mediums. New unpicked sell at \$1 00 21 20

same to us early, carefully describing the per bu. These prices are for car lots. Market symptoms as observed, we feel assured that very dull. SALT .- Michigan, 70c per bbl. in car lots, or our advice would be more valuable to them 75c in 10 bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bbl.: and more satisfactory to ourselves. Again,

Ashton quarter sacks, 72c.

HIDES.—Green city, 3%c & b., country, 3%c. if they would report the success or failure of our prescriptions for their sick or lame e; cured, No. 1, 414@5c; No. 2, 214@3c; calf, No. animals through this column it would be to 1, 4@4%c; No. 2, 3c; veal kip, No. 1, 3c; runners and No. 2, 24@3c; sheepskins, 50c@\$1 25 as to their benefit and more satisfactory to us. quantity of wool.

Will our stock owners try the experiment?

dry, and hot lard well rubbed all over,

usually is all the treatment necessary.

cromo chorhl, 2 oz; water 1 quart. Mix and

apply with a swab, touching only the caked

or inflamed parts. Bovine Panacea is well

Another Case of Garget.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. About five days ago one of my best cowe

milk at a milking. At night I first noticed one quarter was a little gargety and I got less

treated her thus: I immediately commenced

not now will she when she calves again

3rd, how had I better treat her for that

Answer. - Bovine Panacea is well adapted

to the early stages of garget, assisted by hot

water fomentations of the udder, together

with frequent manipulations of the teats.

posure of the animal to cold or wet weather.

soon after calving; too high feeding before

calving; &c. 2nd, if there is no permanent

alteration in the glandular structure of the

udder, yes; 3rd, bathe the udder with hot

water, with hand manipulation, until the

Quinsy in Pigs.

GAYLORD, OTSEGO Co., Feb. 6th, 1890,

What is the matter with my pigs? I have

recently had two litters. They seem to get

difficulty in breathing, and in a day or two

warm barn, tar papered and tight. It has a

many degrees temperature is neccessary for little pigs? One of those litters came in

November and the other about Coristmas.

Answer.-From your description of the

ymdtoms in your pigs, we are disposed to

Is there a remedy and what is it? J. G.

diagnose the trouble as quinsy, which is ac

First, litter well with clean dry straw; give

tartarized antimony, every twelve hours. If

swelling of the glands follows and then

softens from collection of matter under the

secretion. Then dress with vaseline. Give

WELL EQUIPPED FOR BUSINESS .- F. M.

Artley, near Belleville, Wayne Co., Mich.,

cheron stallion Rocambole 7917 (11862) from

stallion Girondin, that he bought from the

same firm one year ago, will be found at his

stables the coming season. Mr. Artley has

two good ones, and the people of his neigh-

borhood are to be congratulated on the

opportunity afforded them to breed to two

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

WHEAT .- Lower on both spot and futures than

a week ago. Yesterday there was a better tone

CORN.-Less active. No. 2 spot quoted at

311c & bu.; No. 8, 30@301c; No. 4, 29@291c;

OATS .- Lower. No. 2 white, 24%c; light mixed,

BARLEY .- Market steady; now quoted at a

range of 60 2,97c per cental for fair to choice sam-

ples. Receipts the past week, 21,741 bu.; ship-

CLOVER SEED .- Higher. Prime spot, \$3 35 per

TIMOTHY SEED .- Job lots in bags quoted at

FEED.-Winter bran quoted at \$10 00 210 50;

BUTTER .- Dairy is quoted at 147015c for good to

choice. Low grades unsalable. Creamery quiet

CHEESE.-Unchanged. Michigan full creams

held at 11@11%c P b., and New York at same

EGGs.—The market is weak at 1216@13c per

HONEY.-Quoted at 11@18c for comb. Extract-

HAY .- Timothy in car lots, \$9 50@11 50; in

RYE.-Quoted at 47% c per bu. and firm.

red, March, 78%c; May, 80%c.

No. 2 yellow, 32c.

ments, nothing.

\$1 45 **2**1 50 per bu.

aiddlings, \$10 252 12 25.

ed, 7@9c. Market dull.

at 207225c \$ 1b. Market dull.

lozen. Receipts of fresh are free.

21c; No. 2 mixed, 23%c.

oat meal for a few days.

give up the ghost.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

udder assumes its natural condition.

ALBION, MICH, Feb. 3rd, 1890.

adapted for garget.

FOREIGN FRUITS.-Lemons, Messinas, 29 box. Garget-ir flammation of the udder-re-4 00@4 50: oranges, Florida, \$3 25@4 00 \$\text{9} box.; ceiving early attention, opening medicine, Messinas, \$3 25; Valencias, 18 case, \$5 25 25 75; hot water fomentations, the udder wiped bananas, yellow, & bunch, \$1 25@2 25. Figs, 11 @12c for layers, 15@16 for fancy. Cocoanuts, W 100, \$4@5. Persian dates, new, 7@7%c @ D. by he box. Malaga grapes, \$6 bbl., \$6 50@7 50.

Through the kindness of Mr. N. A. Clapp, BEESWAX.—Scarce and firm at 28@30c ? b.
POTATOES.—Market quiet at a range of 35@ we received the following formula, (and have applied it with good success) as a Se p bu. for ear lots, and in small lots 40@45c remedy for garget: carbolic acid, 1 oz;

\$11@12 per bbl. for Jerseys. Wisconsin, \$10 50@ than one-half usual mess. Next morning it was impossible to get any milk at all, nor

Taimage sold Bussell a mixed lot of 5 head of pool butchers. Sold butchers is coarse ones to John Robinson av 82 lbs at \$2 80 and 5 bc.; ducks, 10@11c; geese, 8@8½c; turkeys, 12 c; pigeons, 15c, per pair. Dressed: Chickons, 8@10c; ducks, 11@13c; geese, 8@16c; turkeys, 12 coarse ones to John Robinson av 822 lbs at \$2 80 and 5 coarse ones to John Robinson av 821 lbs at \$2 80 and 5 good butchers' steers av 940 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 bs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 good butchers' steers av 100 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Phillips 5 g have I until now succeeded in getting more than one pint at a milking. She acts well otherwise, and eats well. I feed one bushel 12c; pigeons, 15c, per pair. Dressed: Chickens, of ensilage night and morning, a little hay, and about six pounds of mill feed. I have giving your Bovine Panacea during wake hours, but not all night; also in the morning

PROVISIONS.—Quotations entire	ly unchanged.
Market quiet but steady. Quotat	
lows:	
Mess, new	10 00210 25
Family	10 25 2010 50
Short clear	10 75211 00
Lard in tierces, & D	5% 20 5%
Lard in kegs, & D	6 @ 64
Pure lard, in tierces	6400 7
Hams, & tb	940 10
Shoulders, & B	5%0 6
Choice bacon, & b	814 0 814
Extra mess beef, new @ bbl	6 75 @ 7 25
Plate beef	8 00 @ 8 25
Dried beef hams	7 50 @ 8 00
Tallow, & D	Ø 3¥

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards.

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with 693 head of cattle on sale. The demand was excess of the supply and the yards were ared early at higher prices than those of one week ago. The advance was more noticeable in the common grades, only a couple of lots seiling as low as \$2 per hundred. Good butchers cattle were scarce,

Lomason sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 4 and of coarse butchers' stock av 860 lbs at Williams sold J Wreford 3 good cows av 1,163

s at \$2.75.
Ormiston sold McGee a mixed lot of 6 head of in butchers' stock av 7 8 lbs at \$2.40.
Nott sold Bilkofski 4 fair butchers' steers av 7 lbs at \$2.25 and a mixed lot of 5 head of larse butchers' stock to McGee av 802 lbs at Haley sold Genther 4 fair butchers' steers av ,030 bs at \$3.25. McHugh sold Bussell a mixed lot of 9 head of

and butchers stock av 863 ibs at \$2.85. scofield so d Kamman a mixed lot of 11 head thin butchers stock av 825 ibs at \$2 40 and 3 lls to McGee av 816 ibs at \$2 40 and 3 lls to McGee av 816 ibs at \$2 25. sits sold MeGee a mixed lot of 15 head of tree butchers' stock av 833 ibs at \$2.25 and a olce bull to sullivan weighing 2,020 ibs at 30.

\$3 30.

Haley sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 780 bs at \$2 50.

Fritchic sold Murphy a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock av 907 lbs at \$2 50.

Robb sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 918 lbs at \$2 50. od butchers' stock av 981 lbs at \$3.
tham sold Marx a mixed lot of 8 head of Haley sold Cross 5 fair heifers av 878 lbs at 3 and a mixed lot of 4 head of coarse butchers

len so d McGee a mixed lot of 11 head

| nesday and fairly active, but was slow on Simmons sold Foster 11 feeders and cows av 1,000 lbs at \$3.05 and 7 fair cows to John Robinson av 1,090 lbs at \$2.35.

| Rester sold Farnam a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 1022 lbs at \$2.00 and a fair steer weighing 900 lbs at \$3.25.
| Dennis sold Resgan a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 552 lbs at \$2.5.
| Dennis sold Resgan a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock av 552 lbs at \$2.5.
| Pearson sold Marx a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 745 lbs at \$2.5.
| Capwell sold Markinck a mixed lot of 5 head of Capwell sold Markinck a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 745 lbs at \$2.5.
| Capwell sold Markinck a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 745 lbs at \$2.5.
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| Capwell sold Markinck a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 745 lbs at \$2.5.
|

thin butchers' stock av 745 lbs at \$2 35.

Capwell sold Marshick a mixed lot of 5 head

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 1,438 head. The demand was active and although the reeipts were common the prices paid were as high as at any time this season. The market

closed firm with all so d. Tabor sold Burt Spencer 40 lambs av 78 lbs at McHugh sold Morey 41 av 52 108 at \$5 and 50 lambs av 71 108 at \$5 75.

Rdgar sold Young 33 lambs av 72 108 at \$5 75.

Bell sold Fitzpatrick 33 ewes av 93 108 at \$4 25 and 40 lambs av 82 108 at \$6 25.

Brown sold Young 17 av 77 108 at \$4 90.

Ormiston sold Baxter 29 av 75 118 at \$4 65.

Watson sold Burt Spencer 30 lambs av 77 108 at \$6.

at 86.
Harger sold Loosemore 47, part lambs, av 64
lbs at \$4.30.
Haley sold Fitzpatrick 40 lambs av 64 lbs at
\$5.75. Bliss sold Fitzpatrick 112, part lambs, av 78

Vanderhoff sold Scofield 102 lambs av 64 lbs at \$5 75.
Robb sold Burt Spencer 42 av 79 lbs at \$5 25 and 36 lambs av 82 lbs at \$6 25.
Plotts sold Young 39, part lambs, av 82 lbs at \$5.75. Purdy sold John Robinson 32 av 74 lbs at \$4.30. Irish sold Burt Spencer 61, part lambs, av 66

HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered 1,433 head. The market opened up slow with sellers holding out for higher prices than buyers were willing to pay. The reports from Buffalo showed a sharp decline, and sellers made concessions closing out their hogs at prices that averaged 5 bu.; February, \$3 35. No. 2 spot sold at \$3 00 per @10 cents higher than those of last week.

©16 cents higher than those of last week.

Lomason sold Webb Bros 25 av 283 lbs at \$4.
Fulton sold Webb Bros 25 av 283 lbs at \$4.
Fulton sold Webb Bros 15 av 251 lbs at \$4.
Shook sold Webb Bros 15 av 251 lbs at \$4.
Nott sold R 8 Webb 32 av 152 lbs at \$3.
Nott sold R 8 Webb 41 av 173 lbs at \$4.
Bliss sold R 8 Webb 21 av 203 lbs at \$4.
Lomason sold R 8 Webb 21 av 203 lbs at \$4.
Lomason sold R 8 Webb 24 av 220 lbs at \$4.
Irisn sold Cornwall 20 av 142 lbs at \$3.90.
Standlick sold Hammond 18 av 200 lbs at \$9.
Standlick sold Hammond 18 av 200 lbs at \$9.
Kobb sold Hammond 16 av 253 lbs at \$4.
G D Spencer sold Fritchie 61 av 175 lbs at \$4.
Sprague sold R 8 Webb 47 av 127 lbs at \$4.
Stottle sold Fritchie 65 av 186 lbs at \$4.
McHugh sold Hammond 27 av 245 lbs at \$4.
Dennis sold Webb Bros 33 av 186 lbs at \$4.
Plotts sold R 8 Webb 33 av 169 lbs at \$3.
Cooper sold Farnam 19 av 135 lbs at \$4.
Johnson sold R 8 Webb 52 av 197 lbs at \$4.
Pearson sold Gienn \$2 av 121 lbs at \$4.
Pearson sold R 8 Webb 52 av 191 lbs at \$4.
Clement sold R 8 Webb 27 av 171 lbs at \$4.

Holmes sold Cornwall 82 av 160 lbs at \$4. Scofield sold Hammond 25 av 207 lbs at \$4. Capwell sold Webb Bros 53 av 169 lbs at \$4.

At the Michigan Central Yards. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with about enough cattle to meet the demand. For good cattle the market was strong, but common grades were a little weak. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650

Haywood sold McGee a mixed lot of 15 head of fair butchers' stock av 774 lbs at \$2.50. McCaul sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butch 38c \$\pi\$ bu. for car lots, and in small lots 40@45c \$\pi\$ bu.

DRIED FRUIT.—Market dull; quoted at 4c for common, and \$\pi_{\text{Q}\text{9}} \pi\$ b. for evaporated; peaches, 14@15c.

APPLES.—Prices unchanged. The range is \$175 \text{Q}\text{2} \pi\$ bbl. for ordinary stock, and \$2.50\text{3} out of fair butchers' stock av \$13 lbs at \$2.50. \text{2} and a bull to Sullivan weighing 1,300 lbs at \$2.50. \text{3} otherwise to be able to 6 for fair butchers' stock av \$14 lbs at \$2.50. \text{3} and a bull to Sullivan weighing 1,300 lbs at \$2.50. \text{3} otherwise to be able to 6 for fair butchers' stock av \$16 lbs at \$2.50. \text{2} choice butchers' stock av \$14 lbs at \$2.50. \text{3} and a bull to Sullivan weighing 1,300 lbs at \$2.50. \text{2} choice butchers' stock av \$16 lbs at \$2.50. \text{2} choice butchers' stock a

Talmage sold Bussell a mixed lot of 5 head of

\$2.25.
C Roe sold Sullivan 6 choice oxen and heifers av 1,403 lbs at \$3.50; a mixed lot of 14 head of fair buteners' stack to Fitzpatrick av 907 lbs at \$2.65 and 7 coarse ones to Reagan 1,022 lbs at \$2. SHEEP.

There was a good supply of sheep, but only a small part of them changed hands. Sellers were asking higher prices than shippers would pay, so that the bulk of the receipts went east in first hands. The prices paid for those sold were fully as high as those of last week.

Not sold Wreford & Beck 20 av 93 lbs at \$5 25 McMullen sold L. osemore 23 av 74 lbs at \$4.5 Taylor sold Burt Spencer 68 av 93 lbs at \$5 15 Talmag, sold Burt Spencer 56 lambs av 60 bs at \$5 15. Stevens sold Burt Spencer 185 lambs av 83 lbs at \$6 30 and 4) sheep and lambs av 79 lbs at \$5 40.

The offerings of hogs were the largest that have been in the yards for a long time. The demand was active and prices were a sirong 10 cents higher than those paid at these yards last week. Prices reached \$4 10 per hundred.

week. Frices reached \$4 10 per hundred.
Vickery sold Webb Bros 54 av 189 lbs at \$4.
Micol sold Webb Bros 54 av 215 lbs at \$4.
McClelian sold Hammond 17 av 202 los at \$4.
McClelian sold Webb Bros 41 av 175 lbs at \$4.
Micol sold Webb Bros 36 av 07 lbs at \$4.
Micol sold Webb Bros 36 av 07 lbs at \$4.
Sievens sold Webb Bros 41 av 163 lbs at \$4.
Sievens sold Webb Bros 41 av 164 lbs at \$4.
O'Hara sold Webb Bros 41 av 154 lbs at \$4.05.
McQuillan sold Webb Bros 70 av 241 lbs at \$4.05. Baker sold Webb Bros 2° av 159 lbs at 23 85.

Baker sold Webb Bros 20 av 159 lbs at \$3 85. Spicer sold Steele 63 av 156 lbs at \$4. Casey sold Webb Bros 30 av 168 lbs at \$4. Taimage sold Webb Bros 23 av 166 lbs at \$3 90. Hay wood sold Webb Bros 23 av 16 lbs at \$3 90. Hay wood sold Webb Bros 24 av 211 lbs at \$4 95. Lucke sold Hammond 26 av 211 lbs at \$4. Stabler sold Hammond 26 av 211 lbs at \$4. Nott sold Webb Bros 24 av 22: lbs at \$4. Nott sold Webb Bros 33 av 191 lbs at \$4. Nott sold Webb Bros 33 av 191 lbs at \$4 10. Brooka sold Hammond 14 av 262 lbs at \$4 and 1 to steele av 150 lbs at the same price. Stevenson sold Webb Bros 40 av 181 lbs at \$4.

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts 19,624, against 60,673 last week. Shipments 19.225. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 12.444 head. The market was active throughout 1,644 lbs steers sold to a New York shipper at \$5 2), the top of the market. Some 1,557 lb ers av 878 lbs at steers sold at \$5 10. Dressed beef men paid as high as \$4 95 for 1,536 lb steers. Exporters bought Harger sold McGee a mixed lot of 6 head of largely at \$4 20@4 70 for 1,340@1,530 lb steers. Shippers purchased principally at \$3 90@4 40 and dressed beef men principally at \$3 45@4 25. arse butchers' stock av 1,0 9 lbs at \$2 20. Some 1,10021,140 lb steers sold as low as \$32. butchers' stock av 99: lbs at \$2.45.

| 3.25. Ten car loads of 94%2095 lb Texas cattle | sold John Robinson 5 fair helfers av | sold at \$3.4023 50. For good cattle the market od Foster 9 feeders and cows av was steady on Tuesday but 5g 10 cents lower on common. The market was steady on Wedon common. The market was steady on Wed-lbs at \$340.

CATTLE .- Receipts 12,791, against 12,965 the previous week. There were 128 car loads on sale Monday. The demand was only fair and sellers had hard work to get rid of their stock at the prices of the Monday previous. The best steers on sale of 1,450 to 1,540 lbs ranged at \$4 50 @4 85; good heavy shipping of 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, Tabor sold Burt Spencer 40 lambs av 78 lbs at \$125@4.40; good mediums of 1,200 to 1,275 lbs, 575.

McHugh sold Morey 41 av \$2 lbs at \$5 and 30 83 90@4.20; light to fair steers 950 to 1,150 lbs, \$350@3 80; good mixed lots of cows and heifers, \$2 752 3 15; old to good lots of cows, \$2 25@ 2 65. The receipts were light for the balance of the week, and there was no quotable change in the market which closed steady on Friday at the following QUOTATIONS:

RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvellous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

Small Fruit Plants.

GRAPES-Probably the largest collection in the Northwest; including both the old and new. Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, in full assortment. Careful attention given to the selection of varieties when left to us. Send for price list to T. T. LYON. South Haven, Mich. First Vice-President of American Pomological Society; President of Michigan Horticultural Society. Society. f15-3m

SPRAY YOUR TREES.

WANTED.

A BARGAIN!

160 acres of land for sale; town of Attica; known as the Henderson farm; 130 acres im proved; 20 acres good timber; good well and windmill; orchard; all complete. Price, \$40 per acre. Terms easy. Enquire of

W. F. ALLEN Jr., ALLEN, MARYLAND.

WANTED.

H. H CHILDS,

FARM FOR SALE.

A beautiful farm of 208 acres and no waste land. Five miles from Grand Ledge; one and one-half miles from Wacousta. Good house horse barn; two grain barns; sheep barn and other she ds and outbulldings. Plenty of good fruit. The son is gravelly loam. It is watered by wells, spring and Looking Glass River, on the south side of the farm. All improved but about 20 acres. This is one of the best farm; is Clinton County for stock or grafty. This farm will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Perfect sitie. Call on or address.

Wacousta, Clinton, Co., Mich







free copy of his RESCUE OF J. S. ZEIGLER & CO., 115 Adams St., EMIN AGENTS WANTED.

WE WANT WORKERS -J. R. PARROTT, J. T. & W. K. System,

\$75.00 to \$275.00 A MONTH can be made

Jacksonville, Florida.

TATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, in Chancery.
Upon filing petition and affidavit for dissolution of the Woodward Electrical Company, on motion of William F. Atkinson, solicitor for petitioners, it is hereby ordered that all persons interested in such corporation show cause, if any they have, why such corporation showld not be dissolved, before Lewis C. Watson, Circuit Court Commissioner Wayne County, at his office in the city of Detroit, on the 27th day of May, 1890, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and that the petitioner cause notice of the contents of tals order to be published in the Michigan Farmer for three weeks successively.

CORNELIUS J. RILEY,

CORNELIUS J. RILEY, Dated 13th February, 1890. Circuit Judge. W. F. ATKINSON, Solicitor for Petitioners.



Skin & Scalp

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA

Soar, an exquisite skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and Cuttcura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to screen the second state of the second sta

Torm of sain and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula
Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Rasolvent, \$1; Soap, 25c. Prepared by the Potter
Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by Curicura Soap.

Dull Aches, Pains and Weaknesses instantly relieved by the Curicura Anti-Pain Plaster, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c

We make the cheapest and best Spraying Pumps in the market. Send for illustrated circular. RUMSEY & CO., Limited, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

A partner with about \$5,000 to invest in a well established rauch in Nebraska.

E. M., Michigan Farmer Office.

J. P. SMITH, ATTICA, MICH. Beams. The two in CHGICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS Illustrated and descriptive catalogue free. Send for it

E S. CUSHMAN, Patentee

ANN ARBOR MICH

Rackford, Mich

FARM for SALE.

T. S. SHUART,









The J. T. & K. W. System

FIVE MILLION ACRES!



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. BEAUTY

DEERING JUNIOR STEEL BINDER. KING OF THE HARVEST FIELD.

Works Perfectly on Rough, Uneven Cround.—Some Others do not. Works Perfectly in Tall, Heavy Crain.—Some Others do not.
Works Perfectly in Light, Short Crain.—Some Others do not. Works Perfectly in Badly Lodged Crain. - Some Others do not. Strongest Frame, Simplest Construction, Lightest Draft, Greatest Durability, Most Easily naged. GREAT IMPROVEMENTS for 1890 place it further than ever in the lead of pre Managed. GREAT IMPROVEMENTS for 1899 place it farther than 1994 tended rivals.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF GRAIN AND GRASS-CUTTING MACHINERY is made com-

DEERING CIGHT MOWER: Each the Leader in its Class.

Our DEERING BINDER TWINE made by ourselves is the best in the world. We are controlled the Manufacturers who adopted this practical method of protecting farmers

the only Harvester Manufacturers who adopted this practical method of protecting farmers against poor Twine.

Apply to our nearest agent for Illustrated Catalogue and Full Information or write WM. DEERING & CO., Chicago.

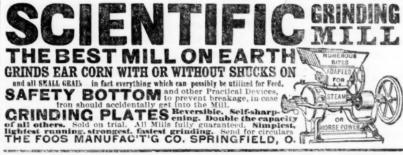
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